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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Muslim ministers call for liberation of holy land

MECCA, March 23 — Muslim ministers of religious affairs and endowments have called on all Muslims to work for the liberation of Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem.

The three-day conference which ended Thursday night reserved its strongest resolutions for the occupied territories and said: "None in the Muslim world has the right to recognize Israel, conclude a peace treaty with it or give up Arab sovereignty over the holy city." The ministers endorsed a resolution passed by the conference of Islamic organizations in Mecca in 1974, which urged Muslims throughout the world to brace themselves for Jihad (holy war) to liberate the holy lands.

Other resolutions included prohibiting the import of meat not slaughtered according to Islamic regulations and a strict ban on the import, distribution and advertising of alcoholic beverages throughout the Muslim world. (More details p.2)

PLO envoy killed in Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, March 23 (AP) — The counsellor of the Pakistan branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was shot to death Thursday night, apparently during a domestic squabble, police said.

Muazzam Zaki was sitting in his drawing room with his two wives, his three children and nephew when he was shot, police said.

A member of the PLO mission contradicted the police report, however. Hesaid Friday a gunman broke into the house of Muazzam Zaki, counsellor at the mission, and shot him in front of his family.

The mission spokesman said he could offer no suggestion as to the identity of the alleged killer.

Last August, four men were killed in an attack on the PLO's Islamabad mission.

Kurds promised 'semi-autonomy'

SANANDAJ, Iran, March 23 (Agencies) — Kurdish rebels Friday got a verbal promise of "semi-autonomy" from Iranian Interior Minister Ahmad Sadri Haj Seyed Javadi.

Thousands of heavily-armed Kurdish guerrillas eased their siege of the garrison of the 28th Iranian Infantry Division here, pulling back from sandbag barricades and rooftops around the sprawling army base.

At least 200 persons have been killed in fighting between soldiers and guerrillas. Javadi flew here from Tehran in an urgent effort to reach a compromise with the Kurds, whose continued demand for self-rule has posed the most serious challenge so far to Iran's new revolutionary government.

Javadi said he had verbally assured Kurdish leaders that their language would soon be taught in local schools for the first time. Until now Kurdish children have only been taught Farsi at school.

Javadi said he believed this and other proposals amounting to "semi-autonomy" had satisfied guerrilla and religious leaders.

Kurdish guerrillas still dominate this city of 200,850 only 50 kilometers from the Iraqi border and their barricades have not been dismantled. But they exercised a looser control on the streets, which returned to something like normality Friday.

Clusters of soldiers were inspecting packages carried by civilians walking near their posts and cars traveling along the road leading besides the barracks.

Their comrades crouched behind the burned out hulls of three cars destroyed in battle. Tanks stood watch near the walls of the barracks.

"We don't want to kill our brothers. What happened here is that small groups of people started the whole thing, not the population," said an Iranian army captain. "We want to preserve Iranian independence and freedom."

The captain, who refused to dis-

(Continued on back page)



Mahmoud Riad quits

CAIRO, March 23 (Agencies) — Mahmoud Riad, secretary general of the Arab League, has resigned, saying that relations among Arab states have made unified action impossible, the semi-official Egyptian newspaper "Al-Ahram" reported Friday.

The report was confirmed by Riad's wife who said "yes, he told me so." She made the statement in a telephone conversation.

Riad himself was not available for comment.

The 61-year-old diplomat and one-time foreign minister of Egypt has held his post in the 22-member League since 1972.

He opposed Egypt's peace drive with Israel on the grounds that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had made a unilateral move that has caused a rift in Arab ranks.

"Al-Ahram's" report also said Riad tended his resignation to the permanent representatives of the League in the form of letters to the Arab leaders of states Thursday and asked it be effective at the end of March.

(Continued on back page)

Carter links PLO dialogue to recognition of Israel, 242

CAIRO, March 23 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter says the United States will immediately start working directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization if it recognizes Israel and accepts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

In an interview with Egyptian television, Carter said the United States will invite other Palestinians to join in forthcoming negotiations over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Camp David accords stipulate that Palestinians involved are those living in the two territories. But Carter said if other Palestinians elsewhere accept Israel's right to exist "we will participate with them in negotiations."

The interview was conducted by Egypt's Middle East News Agency correspondent in Washington. It was due to be broadcast here later Friday but an advance text was carried by the agency.

"We have a problem with the PLO," Carter said, "because the organization has totally rejected 242" which he said had been accepted by most Arab countries as a basis for a settlement with Israel.

"The PLO has also never recognized Israel's right to exist," Carter added. "As soon as the PLO expresses its acceptance of these principles, we will then immediately start working directly with this organization, on this basis."

Carter said he was confident that when negotiations began and each side understood the other's position, an agreement would be found.

Carter said the current wave of threats by Arab radicals and Palestinians against the U.S. sponsored peace process "will certainly not lead to the realization of the hopes of the Palestinian people."

He said he had urged the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Jordan to encourage the Palestinians to join the negotiations in the future.

The two conservative countries however have indicated they are opposed to the agreement because it does not take into account Palestinian desires for independent statehood.

"If the leaders of Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia do half what President Sadat has done, these hopes (expressed in the agreements) will be realized very quickly," Carter said.

He added that the United States would participate in the future negotiations on the Palestinians, but said he personally would be "much less involved" in the talks.

Carter discounted recent declarations by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil on Jerusalem and other issues as an opening statement of position "with the strongest possible conditions."

Carter said he was confident that when negotiations began and each side understood the other's position, an agreement would be found.

Meanwhile, Begin left for Washington Friday to sign the peace treaty with Egypt, leaving the country's armed forces on high alert against anticipated Palestinian attacks.

Fears that Palestinian protests against the treaty could produce more violence seemed borne out when a bomb exploded in central Jerusalem, injuring ten persons, a few hours after Begin's plane took off.

Palestinians were given fresh cause for protests with the disclosure by Israeli officials of large-scale plans for Jewish settlement on occupied Arab land.

Brushing aside United Nations criticism, the officials said four new settlements would be set up very soon on the West Bank.

The settlement issue — together with the whole future of the West Bank and Gaza — seemed likely to provide the first major Mideast controversy after the peace treaty is signed.

In an airport statement before departure, Begin said: "I pray (Continued on back page)

Hussein to visit U.S. to patch up relations



King Hussein

WASHINGTON, March 23 (Agencies) — King Hussein of Jordan will visit the United States in May to discuss the Egypt-Israel peace treaty as well as U.S.-Jordanian ties. State Department officials have announced.

Details remain to be worked out but the two countries are discussing a date in May, they said.

In an interview earlier this week with U.S. newspaper reporters, the king accused the United States of "arm-twisting" tactics in trying to win support for the peace treaty. Hussein left Saudi Arabia Thursday after talks with King Khaled.

He was quoted as saying Washington and Amman are having their worst misunderstanding. But the King also said he was willing to visit Washington soon if a standing invitation was "still good."

King Hussein originally had been expected to visit Washington last October but called off the trip following President Carter's summit meeting with the leaders of Israel and Egypt at Camp David which resulted in the peace treaty negotiations.

In Washington Thursday, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the house of representatives approved an \$ 880 million military aid bill that would prohibit aid to Jordan unless it cooperates with Middle East peace efforts.

There is no money in the bill for

Syria but a separate economic aid bill before the committee would prohibit such aid for either Syria or Jordan unless they cooperate with peace efforts.

Committee action is only a preliminary step before the bill passes both houses of Congress, and changes are possible along the way.

Provisions in both bills would permit U.S. aid to the two countries only if President Carter certifies they are "acting in good faith to achieve further progress toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East."

The requirement is not pinned specifically to Syrian and Jordanian cooperation with the new treaty.

U.N. sharply censures Israel

UNITED NATIONS, March 23 (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council Thursday sharply criticized Israel's creation of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and set up a three-member commission to investigate the problem.

But Israel said it rejected the council's resolution totally, would not permit the commission to enter the occupied territories, and pushed ahead with plans to build at least three new outposts in the area set aside for Palestinian autonomy in the coming year.

Israeli news reports said Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon was sponsoring a plan for 10 more settlements in the next year, including four within the next few months. Officials said, however, the government had allocated funds for only three new settlements for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

The vote in the 15-nation council Thursday was 12 in favor to none against with three abstentions — the United States, Britain and Norway.

The resolution requests the commission to report back by July 1, so that the council could reconvene to review the matter in the light of its findings.

The draft, sponsored by

Sanaa cabinet reshuffle seen insufficient by NDF

BEIRUT, March 23 (R) — The Aden-based National Democratic Front (NDF) of Yemen said Thursday night that the cabinet reshuffle announced in Sanaa Wednesday did not meet the demands of the Yemeni communists and the opposition front.

In a statement issued by NDF leader Sultan Ahmed Omar and distributed in Beirut he said that "stability could only be achieved through a government of national unity."

The statement said the front would "persist in its attitude until the North Yemen government met its demands."

Thursday night's statement said that a national union government also would promote a union of North and South Yemen.

Wednesday's reshuffle included the foreign, interior and information ministries.

It came a few days after the Arab League arranged a ceasefire in the latest border fighting between the two Yemens which flared on Feb. 23.

The statement called for a gen-

ple in Egypt shall receive the support they need to get rid of this regime."

Khaddam, who is to arrive in Paris Saturday, also compared Sadat's government to the Vichy regime, which made peace with Hitler after the occupation of France, and to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.

He said that as the British rid themselves of Chamberlain who brought them a worthless peace at the price of Nazi occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia so would the Egyptian people rid themselves of President Sadat.

He warned that Arab countries would not look kindly on foreign powers who supported the treaty, which he described as not worth the paper on which it was written.

Khaddam said he was happy about his London talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan and Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher. Then both wished to see a fair and comprehensive Middle East peace, he said. But Khaddam said conditions for peace were not fulfilled by the proposed Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

But South Yemen claimed the fighting was between Sanaa troops and the front's guerrillas inside North Yemen.

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Call for Jihad

Ministers prohibit deals with Israel

MECCA, March 23 (SPA) — No authority has the right to recognize the Zionist state, to make peace with Israel or deny Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem, ministers of Islamic affairs and endowments resolved here Thursday.

A joint communique issued at the close of the ministers' three-day session said that no authority "can give up one inch of the land of Palestine."

It called for the implementation of the 1973 conference of Islamic organizations to mobilize young Muslims, and particularly Palestinians, to call Muslims to Holy War (Jihad).

In particular, the communique said, Muslims must spare no expense in cash or lives to fulfill "the sacred duty of liberating the Aqsa Mosque and the Mosque of Abraham in Jerusalem and other shrines in occupied Palestine."

The continued occupation of those shrines "is part of a design to hamstring the Muslim community, to split its ranks, to propagate alien ideologies, and to divert its peoples from the religious path which safeguards Muslim brotherhood."

The communique reaffirmed the decisions of the Lahore Islamic Summit which hold Palestine as an "Arab and Islamic land usurped from its legitimate inhabitants."

The conference urged Muslim and Arab countries to work for the

Saudia passengers rose by 33 per cent in 1978

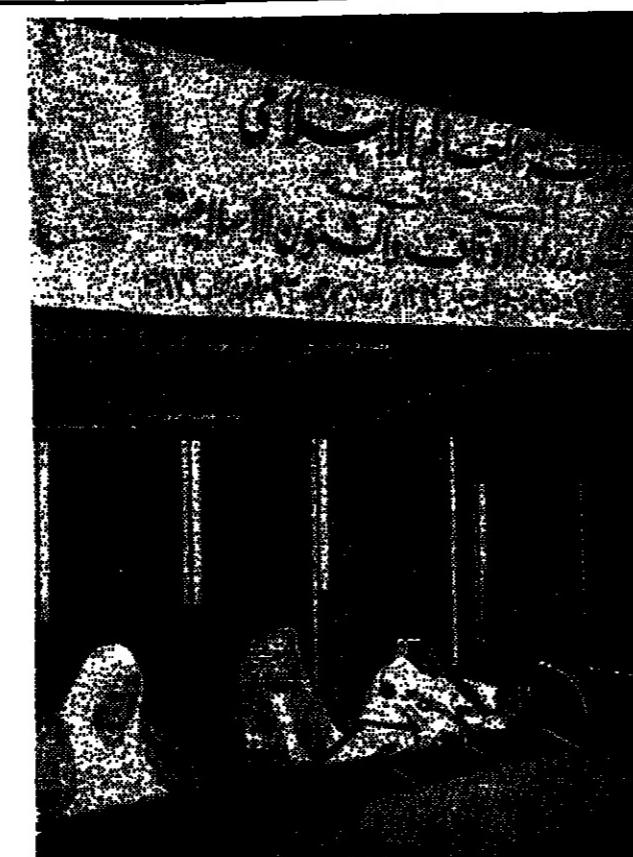
JEDDAH, March 23 (SPA) — Nearly a third as many extra passengers flew by Saudia last year as in 1977, the airline announced here Friday.

According to figures released by the airline, passengers increased by 33.2 per cent. A total of 6,268,128 passengers flew by the national carrier last year, 4,549,989 on domestic routes and 1,718,139 on international.

In 1978, Saudia carried 48,801,816 kilos of cargo. Of this, 16,116,883 kilos were handled on domestic flights and 32,684,933

Koran plan gets help from Miteb

MECCA, March 23 (SPA) — Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteb has donated SR 200,000 to print copies of the Holy Koran. The donation is for the Muslim World League, which plans to print 3 million copies of the Koran for distribution in Asia and Africa.



MECCA : Muslim World League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan and Islamic Conference Secretary General Ahmad Karim Gaye flank Saudi Endowments Minister Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdin Wasi at the Islamic ministers' conference at the league this week.

London-based bank plans capital increase to £38m

LONDON, March 23 (SPA) — The Saudi International Bank, whose major shareholder is the government, is to raise its capital to 38 million pounds.

The bank's board of directors announced the share issue for the capital increase after a 90 per cent increase in profits for 1978.

In a report to shareholders, the London-based bank said the increase in profits followed considerable expansion of banking activities during the year. Total deposits reached 478.66 million pounds at year end, an increase of 71.16 million over 1977 deposits.

The rise in deposits, the directors said, marked an increase in

UPM computer parley ends

DHAHRAN, March 23 (SPA) — The fifth National Conference on Computers ended here Thursday at the University of Petroleum and Minerals. Delegates from local and Arab organizations, from the United States and Europe participated in the conference.

Norway oil minister to visit

RIYADH, March 23 (SPA) — The Norwegian minister of petroleum and energy will arrive here on April 20 on a three-day visit to the Kingdom. During his stay here, the Norwegian minister will confer with Saudi officials on cooperation in oil production.

Heart disease congress closes

RIYADH, March 23 (SPA) — The first congress on disease of the coronary artery, organized by the Saudi Armed Forces, wound up a two-day session here Thursday evening. The conference, attended by doctors and specialists from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Holland and Saudi Arabia heard 24 papers on heart disease.

Argentines making push for trade

JEDDAH, March 23 — A trade mission from Argentina concerned mainly with agricultural development is to be in Jeddah from Saturday to Monday, paying a day's visit to Riyadh.

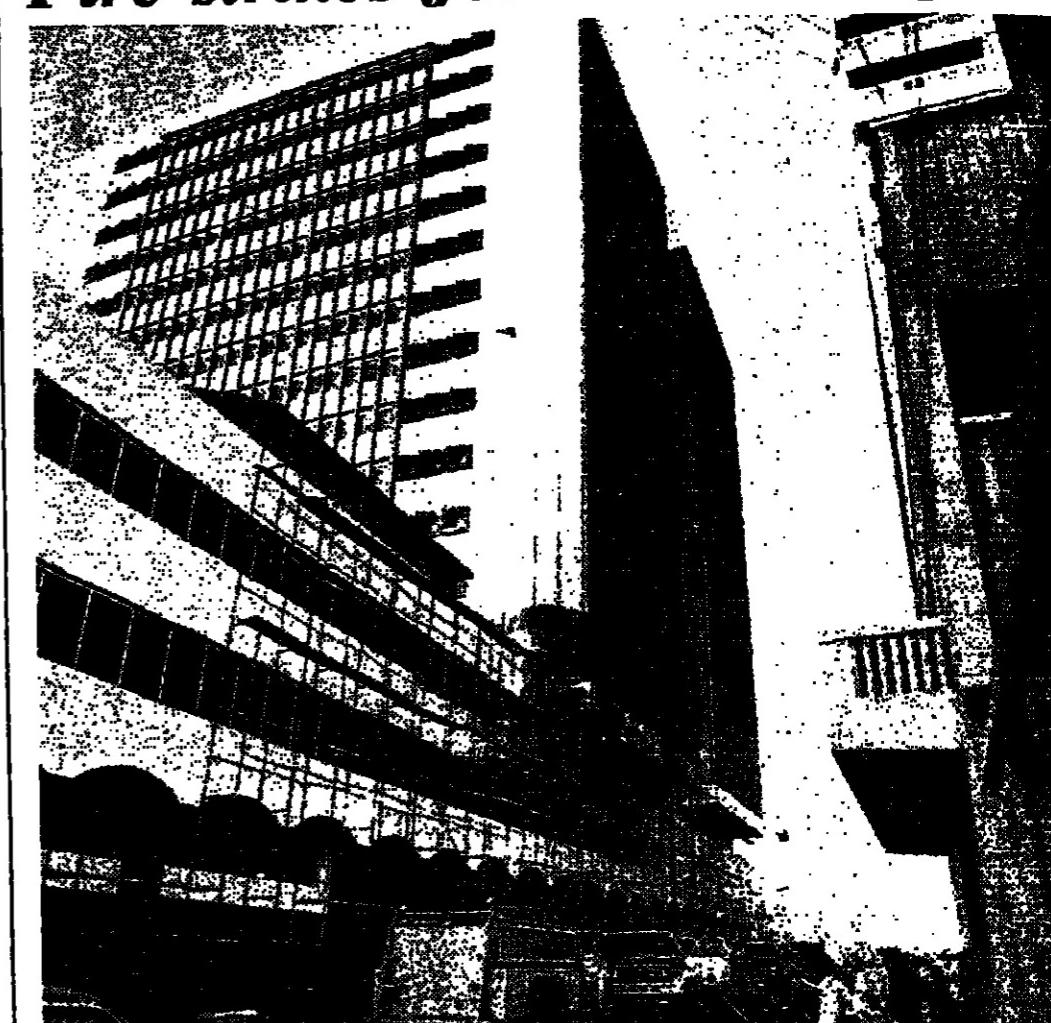
The visit marks the beginning of a push into the Kingdom's markets by a relatively small trading partner. In 1977 Argentina sold SR7.3 million of goods, predominantly of meat, to Saudi Arabia. The mission will concentrate where it is felt Argentine expertise is sufficiently advanced to challenge that of more well-known suppliers, the Argentine Embassy said.

The delegation's 11 members are led by Dr. Tomas Estrada, director-general of the Ministry of Commerce, and include officials representing the state shipping line and the National Grain Board.

The members from private industry are from manufacturers of such agricultural equipment as tractors and pumps, as well as of facilities for poultry rearing, grain farming and beef husbandry, including slaughtering and cold storage facilities. Firms concerned both with agricultural and industrial projects are represented.

— Tim Sisley

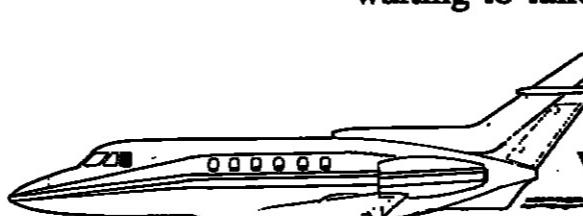
Fire strikes Jeddah hotel again



SECOND FIRE : Fire gutted the first floor of Jeddah's Sheraton Hotel on Jeddah's Airport Road Friday. Civil Defense fire officers took one hour to control the blaze in the SR250 million hotel, which has been under construction for nearly three years and was due to open in June. March 9, the hotel's first-floor restaurant was severely damaged in another Friday afternoon blaze. (Photo by Naqi)

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PAGE 3

Supreme Court rules today on Bhutto's appeal

RAWALPINDI, March 23 (Agencies) — The Supreme Court will give its verdict on Saturday on a review petition by former Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto sentenced to death for ordering a political murder, court officials have said.

In a split judgment last month, four out of a total seven judges of the bench confirmed the death sentence on the ex-premier but allowed his counsel to file a review petition.

The court began hearing the petition on Feb. 24 and reserved its judgment on March 17.

If the court dismisses the petition, Bhutto's fate would largely depend on a mercy petition which he can file within seven days to military President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq.

Bhutto himself has ruled out such a possibility but sources in his family say they believe that one of his uncles may make such a move.

Scores of clemency appeals have been pouring in the capital urging Gen. Zia to spare the life of the deposed premier but the military ruler has repeatedly said that he would make no change in the court's decision.

The ex-premier's cousin, Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, who also served as a minister in his cabinet, Thursday met him in his prison cell for the first time since their government was toppled by a military coup in July 1977.

Four officers of the disbanded federal security force involved in the political murder with Bhutto have already appealed for mercy. All of them had confessed their role in the murder in 1974.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani embassy in Copenhagen announced that Pakistani Trade Minister Zahid Sarfraz will fly Saturday on a Scandinavian mission to explain "current developments" in Pakistan, including the fate of Bhutto.

Sarfraz will go to Denmark as the special emissary of Gen. Zia. He plans to meet with the large Pakistani communities in Denmark and Sweden, but also with Danish and Swedish government leaders. Embassy press attaché Anum Ahmad Abdullah said.

Former justice minister

Hassan names Bouabid premier

RABAT, March 23 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has appointed Maati Bouabid, a moderate socialist and former minister of justice, a prime minister to replace Ahmad Osman who resigned Wednesday after over six years in office.

The surprise appointment was announced by the palace after Bouabid, a 52-year-old Casablanca lawyer, was received by the monarch Thursday morning. It is expected to be followed by a major reshuffle of the coalition government formed in October 1977.

The appointment was seen as an effort to defuse labor unrest in the country where there have been strikes since the beginning of this year called by rival trade union organizations.

In the early years after inde-

pendence in 1956, Bouabid was closely associated with the Moroccan Labor Movement (UMT) which was responsible for many of the recent strikes, especially in the coal and phosphate mining industries.

Later he became a militant of the National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), a socialist opposition party. But when he stood for election to the present parliament in June 1977 he was excluded from the party which had decided to boycott the elections.

Bouabid's appointment caused surprise because he is not a member of the National Assembly of Independents (RNI), a new party which has a large parliamentary majority and has dominated the government coalition so far.

His predecessor Ahmad

Osman resigned to devote himself entirely to the reorganization of the RNI, which he formed last October after independents loyal to the king won 140 of the 264 seats in parliament.

Bouabid was elected to parliament on a non-party ticket in a Casablanca constituency. While excluded from the UNFP, a minor opposition party, he was also tactfully disowned by his former associates in the UMT Labor Federation.

Nevertheless it was clear that the king chose Bouabid because of his socialist connections in the hope that he would be able to restore a measure of social peace in a country which has been plagued by strikes and where the government faces serious financial difficulties.

Elections were last held in Pakistan in March 1977 when the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto gained 155 seats in the 200-seat parliament.

The opposition said the elections were rigged, and the armed forces took control after a period of mounting unrest in which more than 350 people died and 16,000 people were arrested.

Zia, the army chief of staff, proclaimed martial law on July 5, 1977. He announced that elections would be held in October, 1977, but they were later postponed.

Zia had promised to hold elections this year but never gave a date. He told reporters in February that the political atmosphere then was not conducive to an election.

He also denied he had any intention of forming his own political party or of contesting a presidential election.

Elections to be held Nov. 17, Zia declares

RAWALPINDI, March 23 (R) — President Zia-ul-Haq Friday announced general elections will be held in Pakistan on Nov. 17 but said his government will not permit political disruption in the election campaign.

Addressing national day military parade here, Gen. Zia said he intended to make amendments to the constitution beforehand to ensure a smooth transfer of power and a stable government.

But present caris on political activities would continue and even in the election campaign politicians would be asked to abide by a code of conduct, he said.

Zia said the government would not allow a divisive election campaign as it was against the national interest.

Political parties would be asked not to exploit certain issues for electioneering since it could prove harmful to the country's unity.

Zia said Pakistan would retain its federal-parliamentary system, but he added that amendments to the constitution would bring a balance of powers between the prime minister and the president.

If the president is given sufficient authority to defend the constitution in times of crisis, the nation could avoid martial law in future, he said.

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He mentioned no specific date for the meeting, but added:

"Naturally, I'm ready to meet and discuss these matters with the leader of Greek Cypriots, Mr. Kyprianou, at any time and place."

France announced two days ago

Denktaş seeks economic talks with Kyprianou

BRUSSELS, March 23 (AP) —

Raul Denktaş, president of the Turkish federated state of Cyprus, has proposed to hold an "inter-communal meeting" in Brussels between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and representatives of the European Community to end what he termed the "economic discrimination" against Turkish Cypriots.

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The sources said Chad's besieged President Felix Malloum would resign to allow Goukouni Oueddei, the leader of the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT), to form the government.

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Vorster attacks key accuser ; says Rhoodie sought revenge

CAPE TOWN, March 23 (R) — President John Vorster Friday broke his silence on the information scandal raging around the South African government with a bitter attack on the central figure, Dr. Eschel Rhoodie.

He accused the former information secretary of threatening to bring down the government if former Information Minister Connie Mulder was forced to quit the cabinet because of the scandal.

"Last year, after I had relinquished the premiership and while Dr. Connie Mulder was still a member of the cabinet I received a message from Dr. Eschel Rhoodie to the effect that if Dr. Mulder was compelled to abandon his position in the cabinet and the National Party (Dr. Rhoodie) would see to it that I, the prime minister Mr. P.W. Botha and the members of the cabinet be destroyed — he would bring the temple down on us all," Vorster said.

"At the time I paid scant attention to the theatrical message. I now have to accept, however, that his present conduct stems from this threat," he said.

The statement by the president was also scathing about Mulder who resigned after the misuse of millions of rand by the Information Department became known. Central to the issue was the

funding of a pro-government newspaper, "The Citizen," with public money. Rhoodie, now in hiding overseas and wanted for arrest here, has repeatedly said the whole cabinet knew of the affair. But this has been denied by the present government of Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Vorster said he spoke to Mulder Thursday and asked, "Why did he allow the prime minister and his colleagues to live under a cloud of suspicion, if he knew Dr. Rhoodie was telling an infamous lie?"

"His answer to me was that he

Hikers emerge from isolated Indian valley

NEW DELHI, March 23 (AP) — Two residents of Pin Valley, cut off by avalanches for three days, hiked 20 kilometers through deep snow to tell state officials Thursday that all 2,000 people of the north Indian valley are safe, a Himachal Pradesh state spokesman reported.

They told Governor Aminuddin Ahmed Loharu and other officials at Kaza, Spiti Valley, that avalanches destroyed six houses in Tangpi, one of 13 hamlets in Pin Valley, the spokesman said.

"I want to categorically deny that there was such a committee," Vorster said.

"The deceitful way in which he (Rhoodie) is trying to drag Minister Horwood into the affair is highly contemptible."

U.S. tank of the future

The XM-1 : from a truck to a Cadillac

FORT KNOX, Ky., March 23 (AP) — It accelerates from zero to 50 kilometers per hour in 12 seconds, instead of a grind the engine whines, and one driver says it's like "stepping out of a jet."

It's the army's next-generation tank, the XM-1, and it was brought here Thursday for a test run.

One crewman said afterward that the transition to the XM-1 from the current M60 tank was "like

going from a trailer rig without power steering to a Cadillac."

The turbine-powered tank is wrapped in top-secret armor, and one officer says it's sighting mechanism is so sensitive it can spot a jackrabbit at 1,400 meters in the dark.

Inside, there is little evidence of the flickering glamor of electronic control panels, but lasers and computers are a big part of the

XM-1.

There is very little clanking of tank treads or churning of engines. The dominant sound is the whine of the 1,500-horsepower twin turbine engines.

The tank is a prototype built by the Chrysler Corp. the major contractor on the XM-1 project. If the current model is accepted by the army, the tanks could go into production in a year or two.



To probe family peanut firm

Senators demand Carter prosecutor

WASHINGTON March 23 (AP) — Three prospective Republican Party presidential candidates have called on President Jimmy Carter to overrule Attorney General Griffin Bell and order the appointment of an independent special prosecutor to investigate the Carter family peanut business.

He also strongly denied the allegation that he and Finance Minister Owen Horwood were members of a cabinet committee overseeing the Information Department's propaganda war aimed at improving South Africa's international image.

"I want to categorically deny that there was such a committee," Vorster said.

"The deceitful way in which he (Rhode) is trying to drag Minister Horwood into the affair is highly contemptible."

On Tuesday, the attorney general had named a former attorney, Republican Paul Curran of New York, to be a special counsel to

look into loans made by the National Bank of Georgia to the Carter family warehouse.

Under the arrangement announced by Bell, Curran is to report to Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann, head of the Justice Department's criminal division.

In an angry Senate floor speech, Baker said, "I call on the president to take the matter into his own hands."

Baker, an unofficial candidate for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, added, "The president has a duty to clear up those clouds of suspicion. If the president has nothing to hide let him join in this call."

Baker was also joined by Sen.

Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the senior Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Thurmond said Carter should invoke the recently enacted Ethics in Government Act for the naming of an independent investigator.

Thurmond recalled that Carter had a blind trust interest in the peanut business. The president, Thurmond said, "has a direct financial interest in a warehouse which is the subject of a federal investigation."

Both Thurmond and Baker said they were reminded of the initial reaction of former President Richard Nixon to suggestions of a special prosecutor during the Watergate scandals which drove Nixon from office.

papers to publish what it terms subversive material.

The body of Liebes was discovered in an abandoned car in the city suburbs, apparently shot in the chest.

In their communiqué setting the execution deadline the guerrillas said the attitude of the Liebes family in negotiating his release was worse than that of Lloyds Bank International, employees of Massie and Chatterton, who were kidnapped here on Nov. 30.

Gunmen slay leading leftist in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 23 (AP) —

Several men firing machine guns killed Manuel Colom Argueta, a leading leftist politician who was expected to run for president, and two of his bodyguards Thursday.

They said witnesses reported

Colom Argueta and his bodyguards were driving in two cars to Guatemala University, where he was to lecture, when three cars and two motorcycles blocked the street and forced them to stop. The gunmen jumped out and opened fire.

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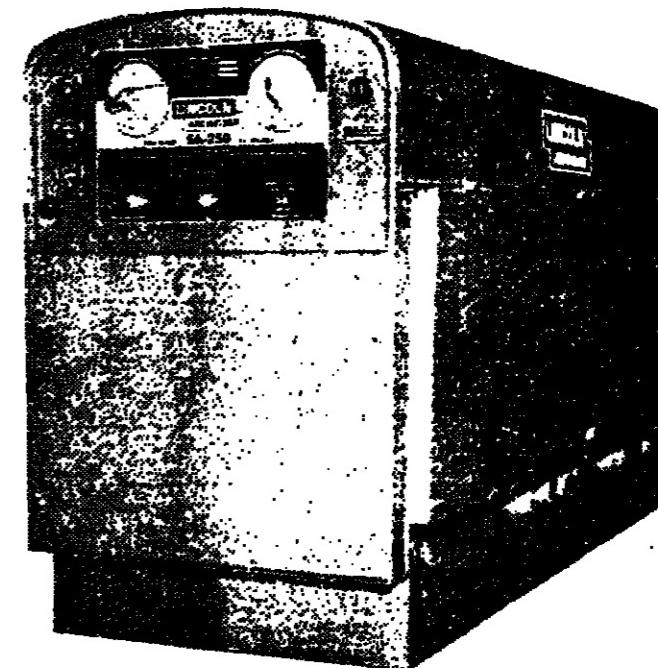
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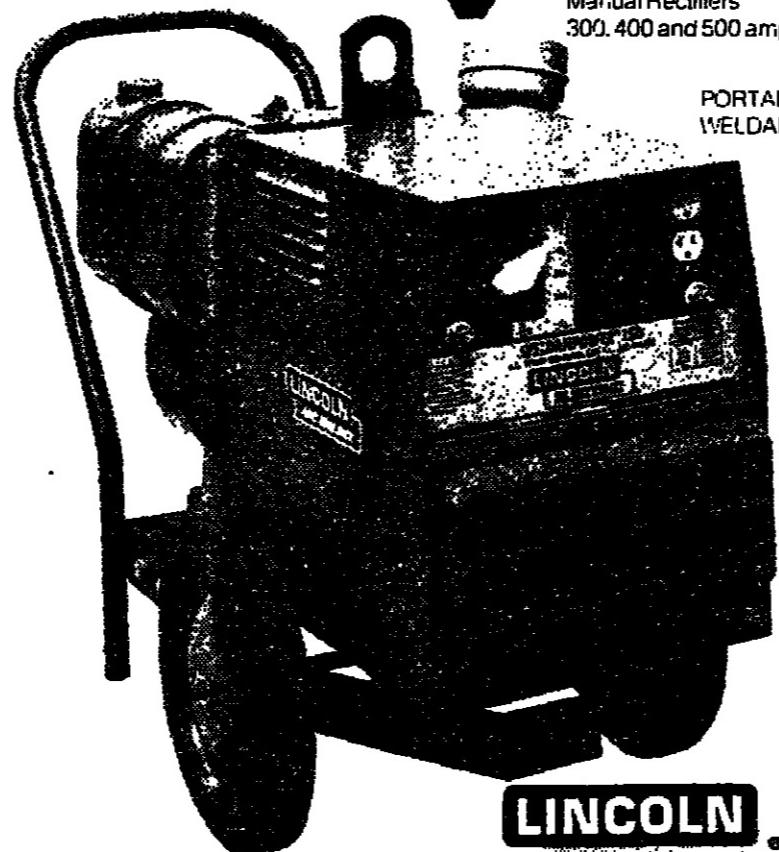
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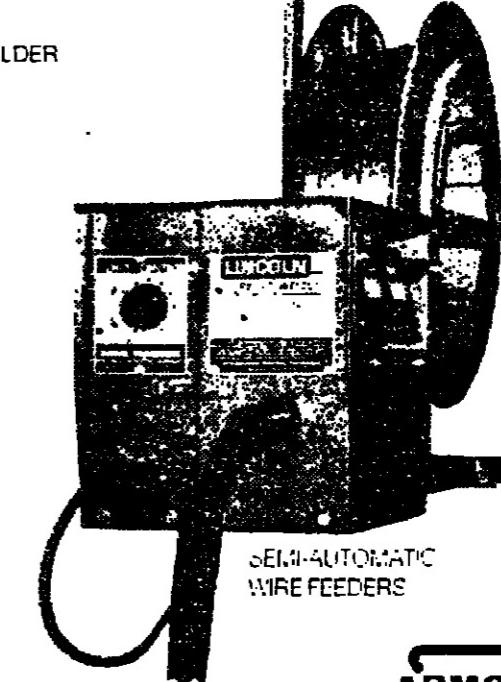
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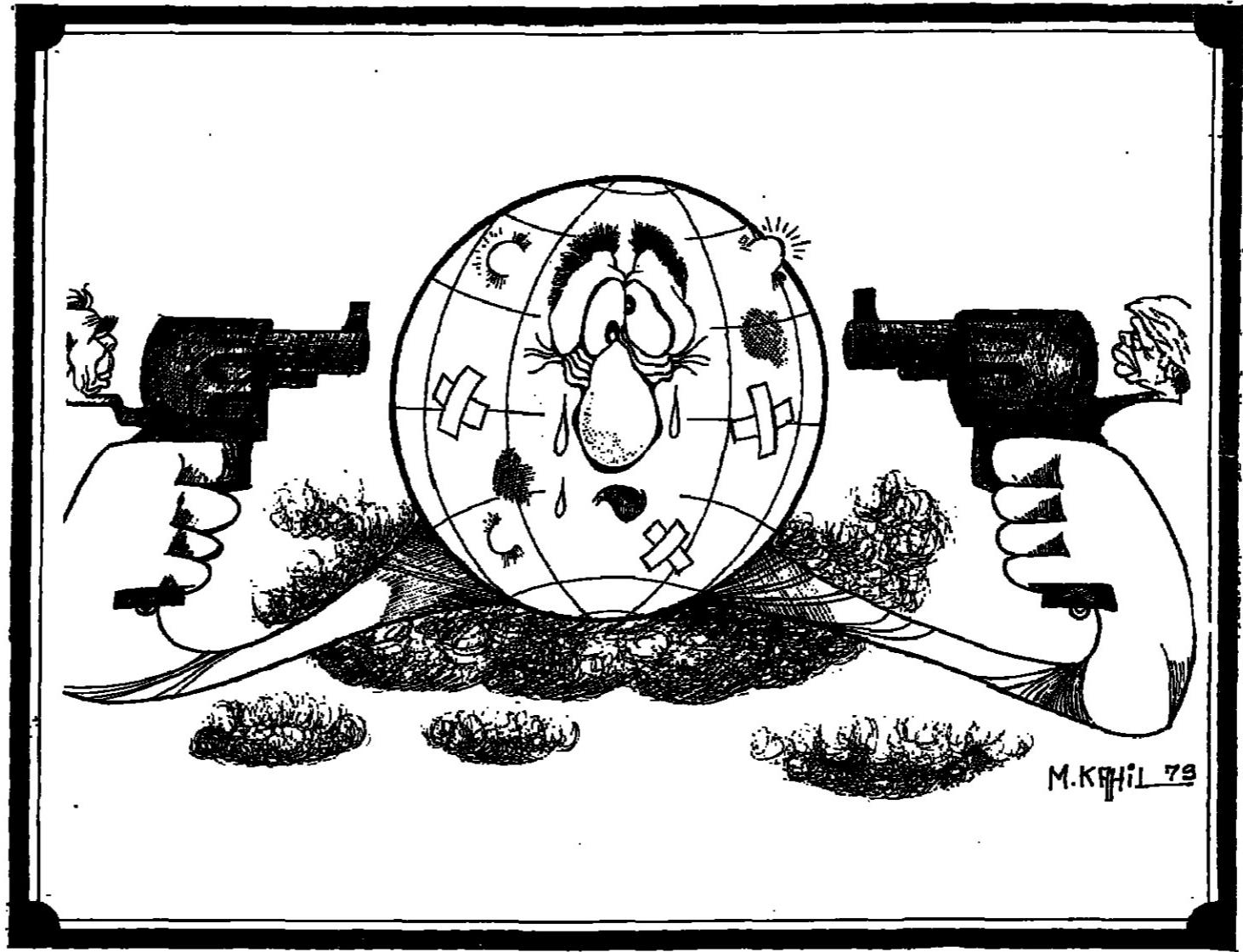
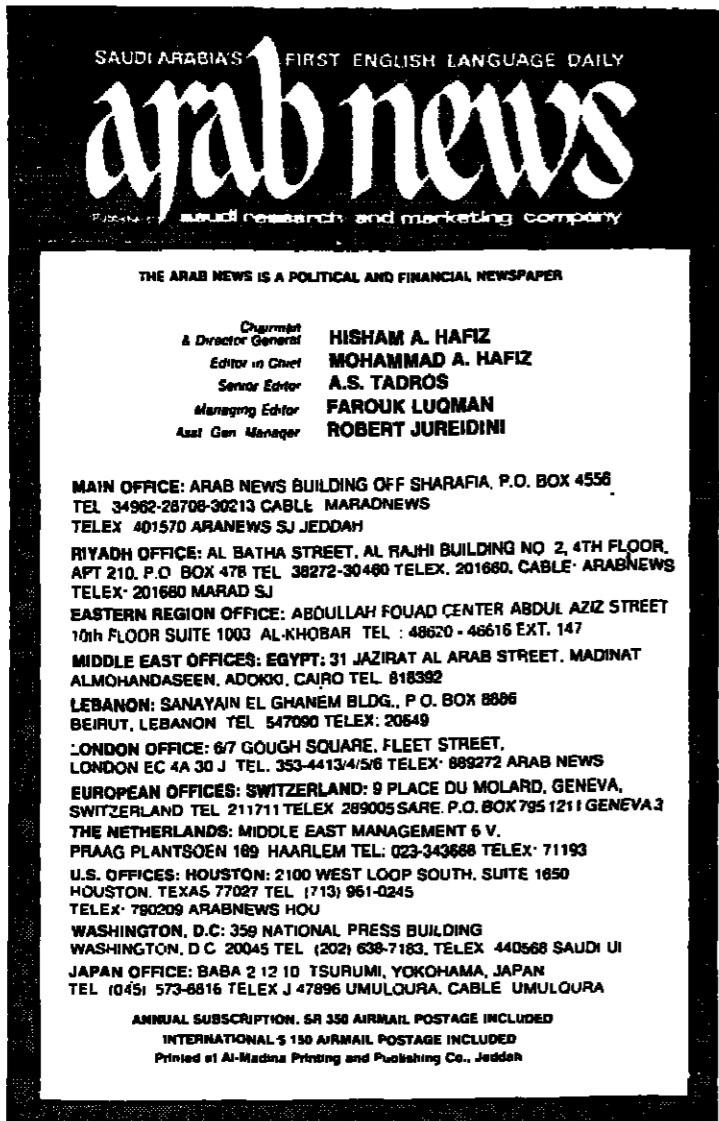
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SHORTCHANGE

President Carter has argued that Arab and Palestinian opposition to the peace formula he is sponsoring "will certainly not lead to the realization of the hopes of the Palestinian people." The Arabs and the Palestinians, in their turn, have asked themselves whether the current peace package will realize these hopes, and it is obvious that they have reached a different conclusion.

President Carter's argument is basically sound, but it seems that the American administration has a different concept of peace. But since the Arabs are the party most directly involved and affected by developments in their region, it is their prerogative to see things differently, or even disagree with the West. This attitude should in no way affect the traditional friendly relations between the two sides, but it is becoming apparent that a certain degree of arm-twisting is being introduced to show the merits of the Western view.

On Thursday, the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a military aid bill that prohibits aid to Jordan unless it cooperates with the current peace process. Another economic aid bill before the committee also prohibits economic aid to Syria and Jordan unless President Carter certifies that they are "acting in good faith to achieve further progress toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East."

The U.S. is quite free to decide how to dispense its foreign aid, but such coercion hardly befits friends, and does not constitute an incentive to join the peace process as it now stands. To make the peace durable, the grievances of all parties must be dealt with at the grass roots, and a minimum level of faith in the adversary must be established.

Having taken on the role of the peace broker, the U.S. administration must tackle these grievances objectively and independently of domestic pressures. It must offer the Arabs tangible assurances that injustice will be undone. Only then will peace be possible.

True peace is essentially a compromise and not an enforcement of one party's terms upon the other. As in a business deal, there must be something in this peace for everybody. At the moment, the Arabs feel far too shortchanged.

Home-made H-bomb

By Robert Cheshire

WASHINGTON — Since Watergate and the unseating of President Nixon, the American press — long proud of its constitutional privileges — has acknowledged no bounds. Investigative journalism flourishes, public figures — however obscure — are fair game, and God help anyone who tries to come between a newspaper and its readers' inviolate right to know.

In the face of this unabashed journalistic swashbuckling, the government and its agents have been keeping a prudently low profile. Now an attempt by a small-circulation monthly, published from a remote town north of Chicago, to print an article about the H-bomb may change all that.

Ironically, it is the big newspaper battalions — such as the "New York Times" and "Washington Post" — who are urging their tiny contemporary to back down and withdraw the H-bomb article, or at least make the cuts that the government seeks.

This apparent departure from principle is motivated by prudence, because, without having seen the controversial article, the big papers are convinced that here at last is a case the government can win, enshrining in law the concept that some articles are legitimately subject to prior constraint."

The magazine is "The Progressive," founded 70 years ago and described by its editor, Erwin Knoll, as "populist, liberal to radical — a magazine of the Left." The article intended to publish would have been entitled — according to the Justice Department which is seeking an injunction to prevent him — "How hydrogen bombs work."

Acting under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act and on behalf of the Department of Energy, lawyers for the Justice Department are claiming that the article contains "secret, restricted data" about the design of thermonuclear weapons. "It would be difficult to imagine anything that would be more damaging to the United States than distributing this type of information," claimed an assistant to the attorney-general.

At a preliminary hearing at which a temporary restraining injunction was granted, the judge remarked in the course of long address: "I'd want to think a long-

By David Lamb
NAIROBI, Kenya —

Across the length and breadth of Africa, eight wars are raging. They involve 15 African nations, the shadowy presence of foreign powers and perhaps half a million men under arms. Each week the conflicts claim hundreds of lives.

Some seem insoluble and have been going on for so long that they no longer even arouse debate when African presidents hold their annual meeting. Others are so distant, or so provincial, that African diplomats consider them only with a yawn, if at all.

But whatever their length and however large or slight their consequences to the non-African world, the continent's continued readiness to seek military solutions to negotiable problems underscores a tragic truth — that Black Africa as a whole has not known a day of peace since independence began to dawn on it 20 years ago.

Wars are being fought under the banners of liberation, secession, religion, nationalism and territorial integrity. They reach from the shores of Lake Victoria in east Africa to the forbidding deserts of northwest Africa and to the white bastions of the far south, governed from Pretoria, Salisbury and Windhoek.

Among the 35 or so African liberation movements operating at home and abroad are those pledged to bring down the governments of the following nations and dependencies:

Zaire, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Chad, Somalia, South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda, the Central African Empire, the Congo, Malawi, Benin, the former Spanish Sahara, the French Overseas Department of Réunion and Spain's Canary Islands.

"The storm has not struck yet," South Africa's then-prime minister John Vorster said two years ago of the continent's increasing military problems. "We are only experiencing the whirlwinds that go before it."

Although most of Africa's 420 million people live in peace and several governments are forging true political stability, Vorster's words were prophetic. Bloodshed in the name of official causes is increasing in Africa and the

court, despite a high

number of Nixon appointments among its members, upheld the right to publish, and it is largely on the strength of that decision in 1972 that the government has recently kept its head down.

However, lawyers and the newspapers are pointing out that there is all the difference in the world between history, which is essentially what the Pentagon papers were, and an H-bomb recipe, which, even if it didn't lead to terrorist organizations cooking up their own nuclear arsenals, might significantly accelerate the spread of thermonuclear technology.

The present Chief Justice, Warren Burger, is on record thus: "The extraordinary protections afforded by the First Amendment carry with them something in the nature of a duty to exercise the protected rights responsibly — a duty widely acknowledged, but not always observed by editors and publishers."

Lawyers point out that the government also has a specific law under which to seek the injunction — the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, although it has also included in its title the more arguable concept of the president's "inherent constitutional power...to protect the nation against the publication of information whose disclosure would endanger the national security of the United States." (OFNS)

Organization of African Unity has all but admitted that it is helpless to reverse the trend.

When the OAU mediation committee met in Nairobi this month to seek solutions to the continent's eight wars, the secretary general began the session with these words: "Our task here today is to bring a smile back to the lips of our African brothers."

A few delegates groaned. But such bromides were as close as the OAU came to taking a stand on anything. It did manage to send representatives to Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, for a day, but they never had a chance to discuss the Tanzania-Uganda war, as intended with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. They had forgotten to take along their nightclothes and they were back in Nairobi by dinnertime.

"As far as I can tell, they were more interested in wearing pajamas than in settling a war," fumed the Tanzanian foreign minister.

The helplessness of the OAU to take a position on anything except apartheid partly explains Africa's inability to negotiate settlements to its wars. The war in Eritrea for instance, is now in its 18th year. The war in Chad is in its 13th. Fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Ogaden region has been going on periodically for four centuries.

Unlike the United Nations, the OAU has no security council and no mechanism to end wars. Consensus among the 49 member states is all but impossible. And because the OAU never condemns an African head of state, it remains silent and passive when Katangese rebels invade Zaire or Uganda attacks Tanzania.

"At some point, Africa must stop pretending that all Africans are brothers," said a Kenyan scholar. "It has to admit that the OAU doesn't work and it should overthrow the organization. It has to stop calling on the Big Powers every time there are security problems. Otherwise, I don't see much chance of reversing the trend toward militarism."

Many African governments, however, would fall in a weekend without foreign military assistance. The Ethiopian government

would be short-lived without 18,000 Cubans, as would the Comoran government without its 20,000 Cubans. The Comoran government was installed by 30 European mercenaries.

On a continent where 19 countries are run by soldiers, most governments are authoritarian and many ministers are poorly educated, it is probably not surprising that peace is tenuous, words are bellicose, armies are overarmed and power is synonymous with the growth of nationalistic unity.

Last year, President Felix Malloum of Chad, trying to end his country's 13-year war against Frolinat, coaxed one of the dissident leaders, Hissen Habre, into his government and made him prime minister.

Reconciliation between Malloum and Habre was brief. Their armies today are locked in combat, the capital, N'djamena, is under siege and, early this month, about 800 Muslim civilians were massacred in southern Chad, according to Western diplomatic reports from Chad.

Thus, after independence, with nationalism often a fuzzy concept and most governments threatened more by internal than external influences, Black Africa started building up its armies. For instance, until recently Uganda spent about half its budget on defense. The Mauritanian army grew from 900 to 18,000 soldiers between 1971 and 1978.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies says military spending in Black Africa increased from \$1 billion in 1975 to \$3.5 billion in 1978. It was the largest defense expenditure for any Third World bloc outside the Middle East.

The biggest flash point on the continent is southern Africa, where the government-controlled "Zambia Mail" warned recently that World War III could start.

However unlikely that may be, Rhodesian air attacks on guerrilla camps in Mozambique, Angola and Zambia this month, and South African attacks into Angola and Zambia have, indeed, widened the racial conflict.

The eight African wars are:

— Eritrea. About 40,000 guerrillas are fighting for independence in Eritrea's northernmost province against half the Soviet-equipped, 200,000-man Ethiopian army. The war started in 1961, after Ethiopia ended Eritrea's local autonomy and absorbed it as a province. The Ethiopian government is Marxist.

— Ogaden. Somali guerrillas, loyal to Ethiopia's Ogaden region, are fighting Ethiopian regulars and their Cuban advisers. The guerrillas, backed by Somali regulars, fought and lost a conventional war in the Ogaden last year, but now are reported to have reclaims 90 per cent of the arid wasteland.

— Rhodesia. About 10,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas inside Rhodesia are fighting with the support of Black Africa, to wreck an internal settlement that gives blacks limited power, and to disrupt elections scheduled for April 20. One wing of the front, based in Zambia, is supplied by the Soviet Union, the other, in Mozambique, by China. The daily death toll in the war averages 35 persons.

— Namibia. South-West Africa People's Organization guerrillas, led by Sam Nujoma and based in Angola, are fighting South African forces prior to the arrival of a U.N. peacekeeping force in the South Africa-administered territory. A peace plan, put together by the Western powers, is designed to lead to Namibia's independence.

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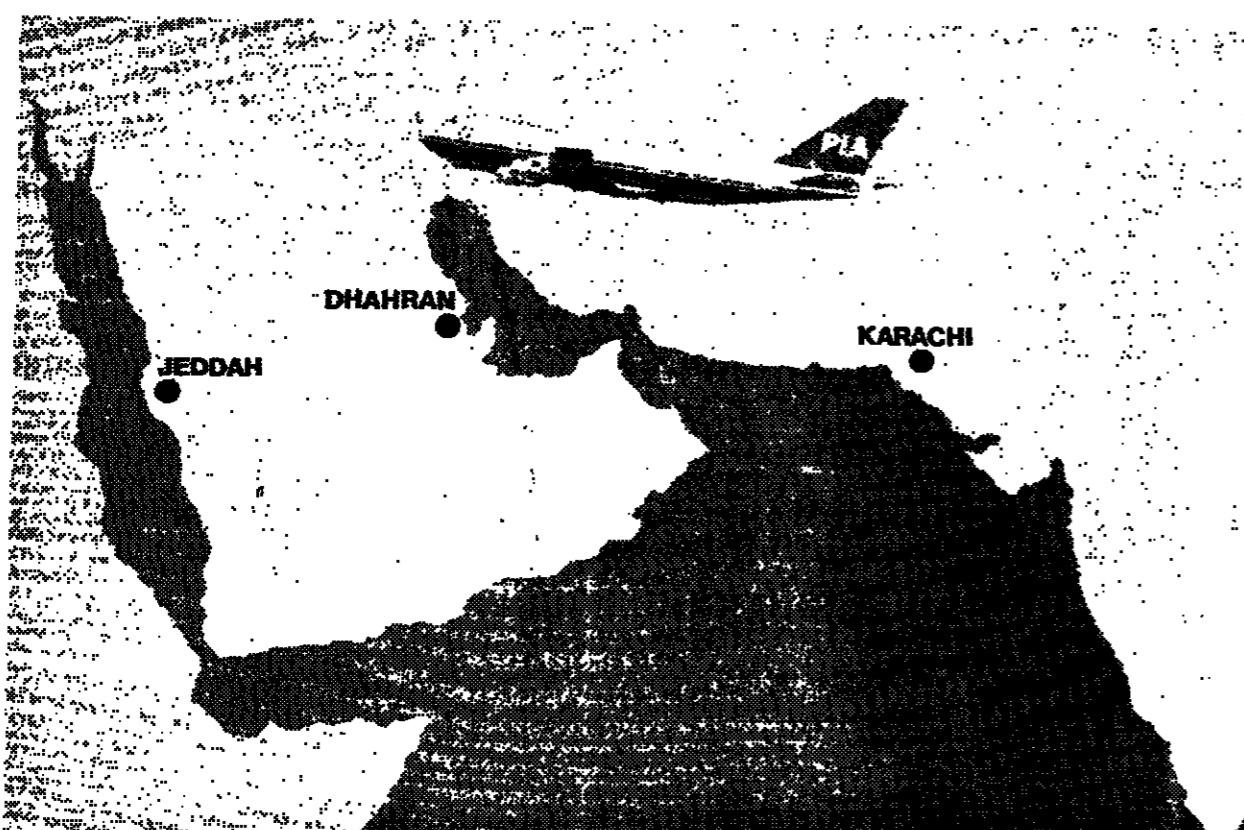
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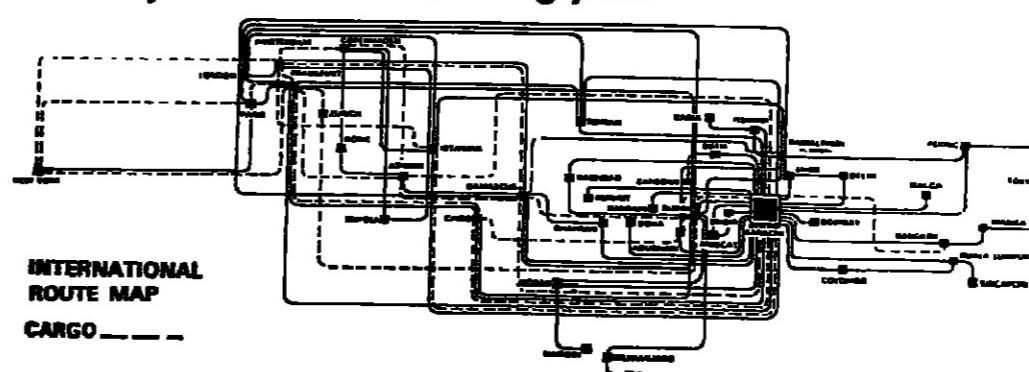


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Israeli torture : Report to State Department

Washington Bureau

Interview conducted by Fouzi Asmar and Susan Nelson

Editor's Note: Alexandra Johnson was a U.S. Foreign Service officer assigned to the Jerusalem consulate to process non-immigrant visa applications. From interviews over a 22 month period with 29 applicants who had been arrested by Israel on security grounds, Ms. Johnson found evidence of a systematic practice of Israeli torture. She sent her evidence to the State Department in two reports. Cables Jerusalem 1500 and 3239.

Q: What were your conclusions based on?

A: I did not base my conclusion on an emotional appeal regarding the horrors of torture. It is a very reasoned analysis based on certain types of data, not the data that the "Washington Post" cited and therefore gave a very misleading impression. No one has published a summary of the evidence or of the analysis of the evidence I used to come to my conclusion.

Jerusalem 1500 is 12 pages double-spaced and Jerusalem 3239 is 22 pages double-spaced. I don't think Jerusalem 1500 is all that relevant because it's merely descriptive in tone. On the basis of Jerusalem 1500, though, the State Department believed there was a hint that torture might be systematic and in late September, early October 1978 I was asked to provide an analysis of the data I had in order to bring forward any indications that torture might be systematic. I was requested to do this by the State Department's Israel desk. I believe this is an important point. I was not the one showing this information forward.

I had 29 visa cases which I processed under section 212B8 of the law. These individuals had all been arrested and interrogated. Some of them had been released without trial because the cases against them were dropped, some of them were administrative detainees, most of them had been convicted and served time in prison on charges of organization membership and related charges. When they applied for visas, we conducted police checks on them and on the basis of these checks the consulate requested copies of their court records and I interviewed them about their stories. I asked them to tell me everything that happened to them from the events that led to their arrests to the time that they were released and when they were finished telling me I asked them to write statements, 27 wrote in Arabic and 2 in English. On the basis of these interviews and statements, I



Alexandra Johnson

got a feel for patterns in interrogation practices. I saw that certain techniques of brutality were associated in the interrogation of various individuals and I grouped these into three levels of severity.

Level One was beating of the head and torso with fists and sticks, Level Two involved more sophisticated and complex means such as immersion in cold water, hanging by the hands, beating on the genitals with fists and sticks, beating with whips, basically involving some equipment and a little bit more deliberation. Level Three was still more serious. This involved more equipment and deliberation. This would be refrigeration, electricity, extreme forms of sexual sadism, enforced sleeplessness and starvation. Now, I went through all these cases and classified them according to level.

In terms of what the interrogators were investigating, I found that most people at Level One were questioned on failure to inform on associates. Most people on Level Two were interrogated on charge of membership in organization, but membership without activity, or very trivial activity such as distributing brochures.

At Level Three they were largely interrogated on charges of armed operations even though sometimes, and I want to stress this, even though sometimes what people were interrogated about was different from what they were ultimately charged with. A second principle I found statistically important in explaining what level was used was the applicant's willingness to denounce other individuals. I found denunciations were very frequent and very important points in the interrogation. People were often quite willing to incriminate themselves. Once they were arrested, they felt despair about their own fate. They were not willing to incriminate other people. These cases which could not be explained by the previous principle could be explained by the applicant's willingness to denounce other people. Even if a

person were being interrogated on rather serious charges, he was treated rather lightly if he was willing to spill names immediately.

Conversely, a person who was arrested on less serious charges might be interrogated on Level Three if he were not willing to denounce other individuals. I also found that not only the severity but the length of the interrogation correlated with these two principles.

In other words, some individuals were interrogated for a very brief time — four days, three days — others had interrogations that stretched over a month or more and the length also correlated with the seriousness of the charges and the individual's willingness or unwillingness to denounce others. I felt that in view of the fact that a perfect correlation was set up in these 29 cases, that it couldn't be coincidence and as a matter of fact these were roughly some of the concerns generally of the interrogators in applying these methods. I also found that since you could divide the interrogation techniques into sets of associated techniques, people must have been telling the truth about their experiences because obviously if people were making up torture stories they would make up widely differing versions of torture. Also, there are certain types of torture which I

know were present in other countries, like Greece or Mexico, and I never found my applicants talking about that type of technique. There was a certain range of techniques that they were describing. Based on this, I saw a possibility that what we were dealing with was trained personnel who would have a course on how to conduct these interrogations with the use of brutality. In addition, there was also a system of priorities in assigning interrogators to cases. Obviously, the more complex forms of interrogation which stretched over a longer period of time made heavier time demands on personnel and one could see how personnel were being allocated to what would be the more important types of cases.

There were some specific types of evidence in addition to this which indicated the systematic nature of the torture. One has to do with the personnel and the other had to do with the facilities.

My applicants described themselves as being interrogated either by a number of individuals at once or a number of individuals sequentially. The number of interrogators that participated in any given interrogation session generally ranged from two to eight and applicants did not differentiate among them. They made it quite clear that everyone who was par-

ticipating in the (interrogation) session was using brutal techniques and that the interrogators appeared to be coordinating their activities. In cases where one interrogator at a time was involved in the sequential pattern, the (applicant's) description of torture showed that these interrogators were coordinating their activities and were reporting to each other so that they were not duplicating their effort. The interrogation moved through various stages of questioning and increasing in severity of brutality.

This type of evidence runs strongly counter to Israel's assertion that any instances of brutality were occasional and that they are unusual instances. In some instances I had an applicant describing over half a dozen people interrogating him either sequentially or altogether. This would have to represent a considerable portion of the staff of interrogators at any given center. Moreover, I never found an instance in which the applicant said he was not beaten or tortured during interrogation.

There was one woman (in the 29 cases). Basically her story matched the others. Slightly different methods were used. One of the interesting features of the woman's interrogation is some rather cruel methods that were used on her. She was threatened with gang rape. She signed her confession and then she was raped after she had signed. There is an element in these cases of just pure sadism which I encountered in the case of this lady and also in a couple of the other cases. But in my analysis I'm leaving this aside. It's a secondary factor.

Facilities are of course an even more important element in the whole consideration of the system. Various applicants described elaborate physical installations which are used for torture at four different interrogation centres — Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah and the Russian compound in Jerusalem. These were electrical torture installations at three of the locales — Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus. Rooms with hooks for hanging people up were at Ramallah and Hebron. Refrigeration cells were in Nablus and there was a room in Hebron into which were piped high frequency irritating sounds.

(Continued on page 9)

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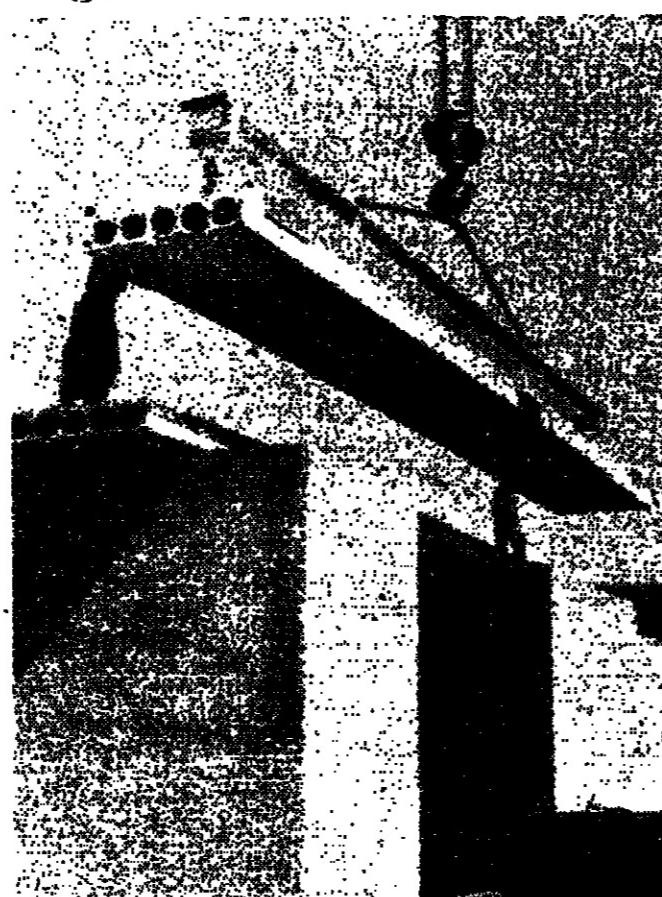
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An interrogator cannot just magically conjure up a facility like this. Bureaucratically, the construction of such facilities is a very formidable enterprise. You have to call a meeting, decide on the type of facility you want, write your proposal, submit it to an authority that can give you the money, have the funds appropriated, requisition materials, bring in workers, and some of these facilities such as the sound, electrical, and refrigeration rooms require continuing maintenance. This cannot be performed by the interrogators themselves, they have to bring in workmen from outside. I found one case where skilled prisoners were used in the maintenance of these things. But I would imagine in other cases outside workmen would have to be brought in. The reports of these facilities cover three military governors and they cover Jerusalem which is under civilian government.

Who is doing the approving for these facilities in four different areas? I didn't come to definite conclusions, but the question certainly must be asked. Since my reports from the 29 applicants covered December 1967 through August 1977, one must certainly come to the conclusion that the involvement is not low-level personnel.

Jerusalem 3239 got into complaints and challenges to the system. If people are being tortured, there is the potential that they will complain publicly about this and bring forward very damaging information. There would have to be means of suppressing such complaints. The statements of the applicants did portray several means. One was the fact that two confessions were taken from most applicants. The first was taken by the intelligence, I cannot be specific about the organization. It could be Shin Bet (unit for special services).

I understand there are several Israeli organizations that could be implicated in this. They used the word Mokhabarat in Arabic. I will use the word intelligence to distinguish it from police. The first confession was taken by intelligence interrogators under torture. At

the conclusion of the interrogation, the individual was told he would be taken to the police to sign a duplicate of the confession and if he did not sign a confession he would be returned to torture. Usually the next day the applicant was taken in a car to the police station and he would sign a second confession in a very friendly atmosphere. The policemen would give him cigarettes and coffee and would be very sweet to him. It was this second confession that would be presented to the court. I checked court records and found that usually a policeman was listed as a witness. This individual was so listed in order to be able to testify that the confession had been taken not under duress but had been freely given. Another protective method was the use of pseudonyms by the interrogators. They would use either Arabic or American pseudonyms. Names like Jack, Eddie, Johnny and Abu Jamil, and such.

One of my applicants tried to complain in court that his confession had been taken by torture. At

The judge asked him to identify his interrogators who happened to be in the courtroom. He pointed them out. The judge asked him to name them and he gave the Arabic names. The judge then simply dismissed the entire charge — he said these were Jews, not Arabs. So procedurally, there exists a legal justification for simply throwing the matter out of court if an applicant cannot identify them by name.

Very few of my applicants tried to challenge the validity of their confessions. In the case of the three that did, the complaints were simply thrown out of court without attempt to investigate. In other instances, things happened to the people in prison that showed that the authorities were moving to block the presentation of any evidence that would tend to invalidate the confessions.

I had five people who said they had suffered lasting physical damage from the interrogations. They said that they requested medical attention when they were in prison but the requests were refused. One possible reason for the refusal is to avoid having medical records of what happened to a man during interrogation... In another instance an individual attempted to complain to the Red Cross and he was threatened with a return to torture if he pursued that complaint. Other prisoners who did complain to the Red Cross were immediately beaten up under orders of the deputy military governor and thereby were induced to withdraw their complaints. It's rather obvious from these stories why the Red Cross is not getting many complaints.

Jerusalem 3239 concluded on the basis of this evidence that there is a possibility that Israeli torture was a systematic practice involving trained personnel, far-reaching administrative support and standard methods of suppressing complaints.

Q: How many applicants were

there at each level?

A: I believe I had three at Level One four at Level Three and the rest at Level Two. This brings us to an important point. Most of my cases were non-serious cases. They were individuals who had given verbal consent to join the organization and some of whom had distributed political brochures, proposing non-violent activity such as calling for boycotts of peaceful street demonstrations.

Ten to twenty-one of them had simply

signed to maximum interrogation and who was guilty of the actual carrying out of successful military operations against Israeli targets.

Even my more serious cases were

one step back from that.

Q: Did you ever contact the Red Cross, Amnesty International, or an organization like that?

A: No, absolutely not. I was talking about a less severe kind of torture than the maximum — really a low level of interrogation.

The people who threw bombs, and blew up things, and underwent

more serious military training,

obviously, were sentenced to long

periods of time — six years, eight

years, life — and I did not get to

see them. Nobody going to get to

see them for a very long period of time.

I got two people who were involved in armed operations.

Both of them were sentenced to

eight years in the late 60s. Most of

this type of case is not going to

walk into the consulate because

they are still in jail. What I am

describing is actually the bot-

tom line in torture.

My applicant did not have the

word interrogation, they are not

the maximum, they are in the

minimum. Even the people

involved in armed operations

were (involved in) less serious

cases. People arrested for indiscreet

conversation in coffee houses

being caught with a political pamphlet.

These people are sentenced for

six months, two years. What I am

describing is actually the bot-

tom line in torture.

Q: Did you leave your work or

were you fired?

A: I believe I was fired because

of the cables. I have certain

types of operations. For example, I had an applicant who threw a grenade which failed to explode at an Israeli patrol. His case, obviously, is far less serious than someone who conducted a successful operation. I had another case of someone who had arms buried in his front yard and other people used those arms to conduct operations. His case is far less serious than the cases of the persons who were actually using the arms. So I don't think I have ever interviewed someone who was subjected to maximum interrogation and who was guilty of the actual carrying out of successful military operations against Israeli targets. Even my more serious cases were one step back from that.

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sign off on it, saying that he disagrees with the conclusions. It's like playing chicken. If the junior officer is right, it is very likely the chief of mission will be removed from his job. It is a bit dangerous for the junior officer if the junior officer is wrong. I was very sure that Jerusalem 1500 was well supported by evidence and was objective. So one day I just walked into Mr. Newlin's office, put the cable down on his desk and said, "read this, if you like it, sign it, if you don't, sign it and it will be sent anyway." Mr. Newlin read it and realized he would look like a total idiot and put himself in danger if he sent it as a dissent message so he signed it as a regular telegram. When it arrived in the (State) Department, Mrs. (Patti) Derian (assistant secretary of state for human rights), apparently took some pains to find out about the author, found there was a move to transfer me to Washington and she called personnel and put a stop to it. I was later informed by Counsel General Newlin during the summer that no more political reporting on the subject of human rights in the West Bank would be permitted. I later got around that because the Israel Desk (in state) was curious about the possibility that torture was systematic and they asked me to write another cable which I did. In my own mind I have no doubt that my firing was simply an attempt to suppress my human rights reporting. It was essentially an attempt that failed. It failed to suppress the reporting although it did get me out of the foreign service.

Q: Did you have contact with organization members?

A: In Time magazine it was alleged that the Shin Bet proved that I had personal and political connections with terrorism through tapping my telephone. And they did that with the permission of the FBI post in Tel Aviv. The FBI has issued an official

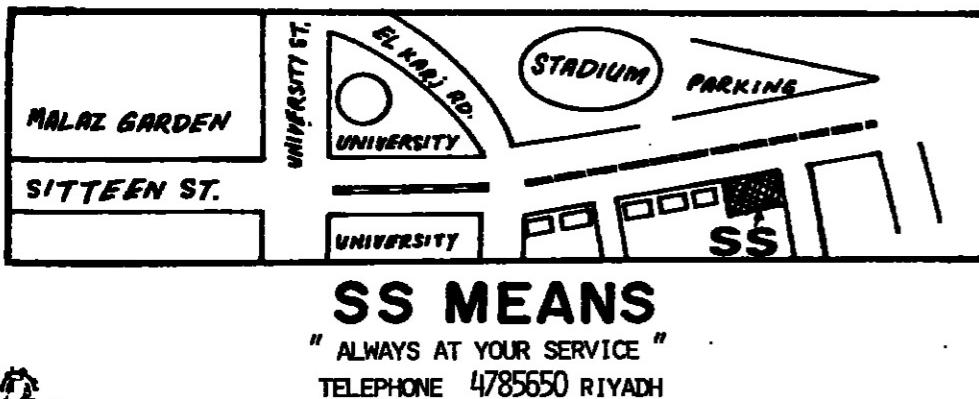
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FROM PAGE 9

denial of that and Hodding Carter (assistant secretary of State for public affairs and spokesman) also denied that there were any such Shin Bet reports. The FBI post in Tel Aviv was closed in June 1976 which is more than six months before I came to Jerusalem. Anyone who has served in the Jerusalem consulate knows what they are given a routine security briefing to the effect that all office and home phones are bugged and that's been true for years so there was no need for Shin Bet to ask permission to bug my phone because the phone was bugged already: both the office phone and home phone of my predecessor were bugged. This is a matter of common knowledge in the consulate. We used to joke about it. The Israeli desk has denied that it ever received any Shin Bet reports about me. Obviously they are non-existent.

As far as contacts with terrorists, none of my 29 cases ever talked to me on home telephone for the simple reason that none of them had phones. Most of them were peasants. Some of them did telephone the consulate to ask about the progress of their visa cases. In most instances, I did not talk to them. They spoke to visa clerks. This is just another libel which "Time" chose to print.

Q: Do you think the Israelis had something to do with your firing?

A: Absolutely not. Consul General Newlin characterized human rights reporting as dangerous. He said that any on Israel

would have to eventually become public because every year there was the human rights report to Congress. That meant that if serious human rights violations were imputed to Israel in secret telegrams, eventually these would have to be reflected in the human rights report which is unclassified and published and given wide distribution. Now what happens when someone starts saying Israel is torturing people. There is a horrendous Israeli reaction. And from the American Jewish community, if it became public knowledge that Jerusalem was writing telegrams saying Israel is torturing people — and I'm just quoting what Mr. Newlin was saying to me in the spring of 1978 in two or three conversations — the severe reaction from Israel and the American Jewish community would cause bureaucratic problems both for the Jerusalem consulate as a whole because Israel would do all kinds of things to impede the operations of that consulate and because it would probably cause career problems for all of the officials of that consulate which had signed off on the telegrams. It's as simple as that. I think the reaction has proved Mr. Newlin right. I read in the Foreign Broadcast Information Service that Israeli officials were questioning the appropriateness of many of the activities of the Jerusalem consulate following the stories about my cables and certainly the reactions to me as a person shows that Mr. Newlin was right in that there would be personal reactions against the individuals who were involved. I'm talking about the imputations that I am insane. I

don't know if the Israelis have mounted similar attacks on people who have signed my cables. Mr. Newlin and Mr. Kruse were afraid of such attacks, afraid for their own careers, their own standing, their own reputation.

Since Mr. Newlin is the chief administrator of Jerusalem consulate, any administrative problems of the consulate would reflect adversely on his own career, which he was trying very hard to protect. He was very frank in telling me these things.

A: Did you help the "London Times" get information?

A: The "Sunday Times" brought to the "Washington Post" copies of my cables and I would like to disclaim that I helped them. It's not a subject I would like to discuss.

Q: Do you think that 29 cases are a sufficient number on which to—

A: They are a totally random sample. They represent every single person who walked into the Jerusalem consulate in 22 months who was arrested by the Israelis on security grounds and all of them told the same story. I'm no statistician but some people who do know a little bit about statistics say that it's impossible to have that kind of uniformity from that sort of a random sample unless they are telling the truth. I did not go out and find these people. They walked into the consulate to apply for visas. I did not select. They are every single security case that walked into the consulate. They all said the same thing. Statistically there is no explanation unless they were telling the truth. Mine is

not the only reporting on this subject. There are quite a few other cases which have been investigated, including those by the "Sunday Times."

The type of objections being raised to my reports would never be raised in reports about the Soviet Union, African countries, or even European countries. If I had 29 cases of torture by Greece or Italy, no one would say "is this sufficient?" They would express outrage.

Q: Did you receive any direct threats?

A: No. I did not give out my address or where I could be reached except to serious members of the press.

Q: What was your personal involvement with one of your cases?

A: Chronologically I don't think it was important. The romantic relationship with the person began only in late August 1978 and this is after I had sent Jerusalem 1500 and processed 25 of the 29 cases.

He was in the United States. The relationship began with a letter. A very romantic one proposing marriage. Since I was going to the United States anyway I went (to him) in person and during my three-week stay in United States, he persuaded me to accept. I didn't accept until the last day before I left for Jerusalem.

The engagement lasted for two weeks after that and was carried on by telephone. I had serious reservations about living in the West Bank which he desired to do. I had real problems with the thought of living as an ordinary civilian under Israeli military occupation. I had just seen and heard about too many nasty things. I saw even more problems in raising children under those conditions. So we quarreled on this point. He would not give in, I would not give in and I broke off the relationship with him. I found out later from his mother that he left his family and nothing has been heard from him since late October. I have no idea if he is in the United States. So the relationship was a bit superficial.

It did not exist at all until almost all of my work was completed.

Q: At what level do you think this torture is approved by the Israeli government?

A: This is something I really can't judge. Basically my analysis is based on inference from certain types of data that were presented

by the individuals. I think someone who has familiarity with Israeli government procedures and organization, which I don't have, should take my data and make a judgement about what is the lowest level of Israeli government which could approve the type of practices which are described.

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NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)

— Sixteen-year-old Tracy Austin, playing brilliantly and winning 10 consecutive games, upset Chris Evert, 6-3, 6-1. Thursday night in the second round of the \$275,000 women's tennis championships at Madison Square Garden.

The Californian teenager, who turned pro only last October, combined patience and cleverness against an off-form Evert, the 24-year-old who has dominated the sport for the last three years.

"It was the best win I've ever had. I'm really happy," said the shy Austin. "I probably won't talk too much right now. I'm really in a month to British play Lloyd."

And what was the winning to do to celebrate?

"I guess just go out and some ice cream. No beer," said Evert.

"A Haggard-looking E

willing to go out there and way she was."

It was the most stunning year for her on the court has spoken continually of concentric approaches her marriage to British player Lloyd.

Holmes title defense seen one-sided affair

LAS VEGAS, March 23 (R) —

Osvaldo Ocasio was to step into the ring Friday night to fight Larry Holmes for the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight title.

But Ocasio, 23 and winner of all

13 of his professional fights didn't

Vegas, Florida tournaments open with record round

LAS VEGAS, March 23 (AP)

— Joanne Carner took a step toward her second consecutive Ladies Professional Golf Association victory Thursday with a course record seven-under-par 64 in the opening round of the \$100,000 Sahara National Pro-Am.

The 39-year-old Carner of Kirkland, Washington, took a two-shot lead over Donna Young

at the rain-soaked 6,100-foot Sahara Country Club course which lasted nearly six hours.

And in a course-record

ing effort in Jacksonville, Kermit Zarley shot six-under par 64 in the first round of the \$100,000 Tournement Players Championship to take a one-stroke lead over Jack Nicklaus, who ap-

peared to have conquered his prob-

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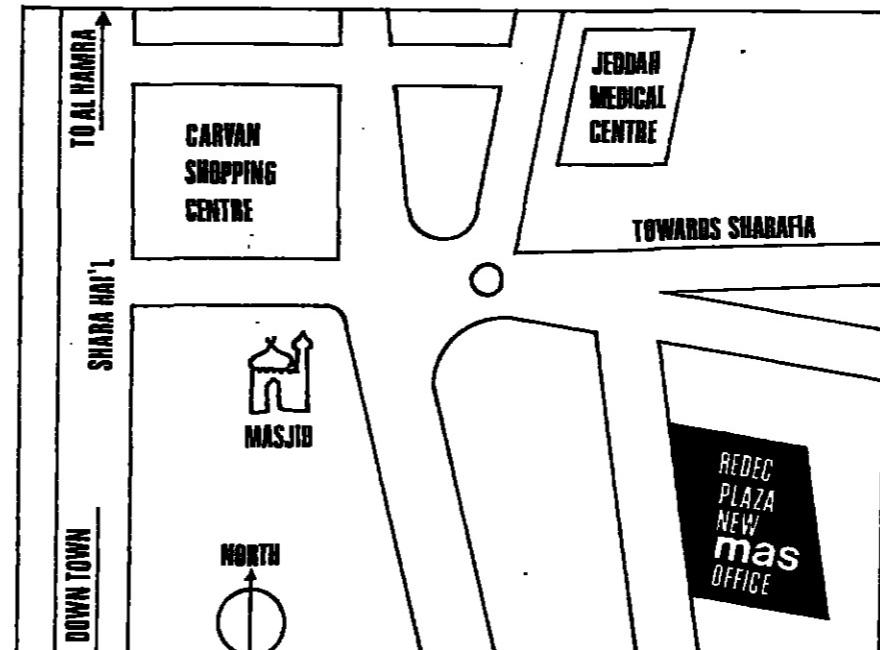
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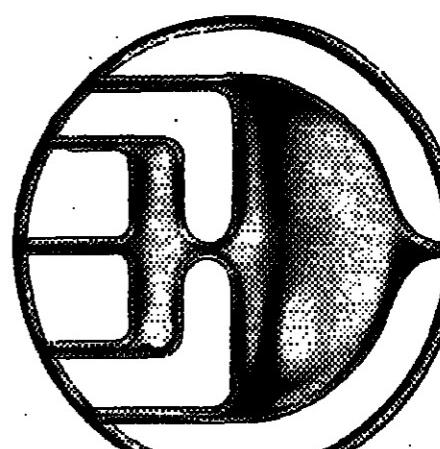
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Kingdom plays UAE today

JEDDAH, March 23 — The Saudi national soccer side takes on the United Arab Emirates Saturday evening in the first round of the Gulf Games soccer tournament in Baghdad.

The British-coached Saudi side is strongly favored to overcome the UAE, coached by the controversial former England manager Dow Revie.

In Friday's opener to the tournament, the home side trounced the Bahrain national selection, 4-0, with a spate of second-half goals. Hussein Said led the favored Iraqis with a hat-trick while Nazeem Shaker capped the victory.

Iraqi Minister of Interior Ezzat Ibrahim opened the tournament on behalf of President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr.

Youth Welfare Director General Prince Faisal ibn Fahd and Deputy Director Prince Fahd ibn Sultan were among the Saudi officials attending.

Meanwhile in Jeddah Wednesday night, the Saudi under-19s were beaten, 1-0 by a youth team from Real Madrid of Spain.

Arsenal through to F.A. semis

LONDON, March 23 (R) — Arsenal reached the semifinals of the English Football Association Cup Wednesday night with a 2-0 home win over Southampton.

Striker Alan Sunderland dominated the sixth-round replay and hit two magnificent goals, in the 32nd and 77th minutes.

Swim record broken

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March (AP) — Sophomore Brian Goodell of the University of California at Los Angeles outdistanced Harvard University's Bobby Hackett Thursday night to win the 500-yard freestyle in the NCAA Swimming and Diving Championships in a NCAA record 4:16.43.



VICTORY: Dusan Savic of Red Star Belgrade scoring the only goal in the first-leg match against West Bromwich Albion in the UEFA Cup. In Wednesday's second leg, Albion was held to 1-1 and Red Star moves into the semifinals.

Malmö meets Wien

Forest-Cologne clash one to watch

ZURICH, March 23 (R) — Swedish part-timers Malmö this season's shock team of Europe, were Friday drawn against Austria Malmö, the semifinals of the European Cup.

In the other semifinal, West German champion Cologne will meet England's Nottingham Forest in what promises to be a thrilling and hard-fought clash next month.

The winners of the clash will almost certainly start favorite to triumph in the final in Munich on May 30.

Malmö became the first Swedish club to reach the last 4 of Europe's leading club competition when it crushed Poland's Wisla Krakow, 4-1, at home Wednesday for a 5-3 aggregate win.

Cologne President Kurt Werner described Forest as "dream opponents".

"They are a big drawing card for the West German public," Werner said, while the English Club's secretary Ron Smale said Forest was happy, but would rather have played the first leg in West Germany.

In the draw for the semifinals of the Cupwinners' Cup, Belgium's Beveren, which like Malmö fields part-time professionals, was

bracketed with glamour club Barcelona of Spain, while West Germany's Fortuna Düsseldorf takes on Baník Ostrava of Czechoslovakia.

In the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup MSV Duisburg tackles Borussia Möncheng-

ladbach while Hertha Berlin must

defeat Yugoslavia's Red Star Belgrade to ensure an all-West German final.

First-leg semifinal matches will be played on April 11 with the return legs two weeks later.

European soccer results

Results of quarterfinal second-leg matches played Wednesday and Thursday in the European competitions.

European Cup

In Dresden: Dynamo 1 A. Wien 0

Austria Wien wins 3-2, on aggregate

In Glasgow: Rangers 1 Cologne 1

Cologne wins, 2-1, on aggregate

In Malmö:

Malmö 4 Wisla 1

Malmö wins, 5-3, on aggregate

In Zurich :

Grasshoppers 1 Forest 1

Forest wins, 5-2, on aggregate

Cupwinners' Cup

In Barcelona :

Barcelona 1 Ipswich 0

Aggregate, 2-2 : Barcelona wins on away goals.

In Geneva : Servette 1 Fortuna D. I.

Aggregate, 1-1 : Fortuna wins on away goals.

In Ostrava : Baník 4 Magdeburg 2

Baník wins, 9-4, on aggregate

In Beveren : Beveren 1 Inter 0

Beveren wins, 1-0, on aggregate

UEFA Cup :

In Prague : Dukla 1 Hertha 2

Hertha wins, 3-2, on aggregate

In Duisburg : Duisburg 1 Honved 2

Aggregate, 4-4 : Duisburg wins on away goals

In West Bromwich : WBA 1

Red Star 1

Red Star wins, 2-1, on aggregate

arabnews Sports

As Cologne drops Rangers

Germany to dominate European semifinals

GLASGOW, March 23 (R) — The West German onslaught on this year's European soccer competitions continued here Thursday when Cologne put Glasgow Rangers out of the European Cup.

Cologne earned a 1-1 draw to go into the semifinals of the continent's most important club competition with a 2-1 aggregate win.

Dieter Mueller sealed Rangers' fate with a goal three minutes after the interval of a bad-tempered and bruising game. The Scots equalised with a disputed goal from Tommy McLean three minutes from time, but it was not enough to save them.

West Germany now has five teams in the semifinals of the three European competitions, the European Cup, the Cupwinners Cup and the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup — an unprecedented feat. England with four in 1971, held the record.

A magnificent second-half fightback Wednesday, with Anders Ljungberg scoring three goals, sent the part-timers of Malmö sweeping through to the semifinal.

The Swedish champion crushed Wisla Krakow of Poland, 4-1 for a thrilling 5-3 aggregate win.

Austria Wien was beaten 1-0 by Dynamo Dresden in East Germany but won, 3-2, on aggregate, while Forest was held to a 1-1 draw by Switzerland's Grasshoppers Zurich in their quarterfinal, second leg match, winning 5-2 overall.

Claudio Sulser of Grasshoppers hit his 11th European Cup goal this season to give the Swiss club a faint hope of pulling back a 4-1 first leg deficit against Nottingham Forest.

Sulser crashed home a penalty after 30 minutes when England international fullback Viv Anderson brought down Richard Bauer. Four minutes later Forest equalized when Martin O'Neill cracked home a center from Tony Woodcock.

The strength of Austria Wien's defense, organized by skipper Robert Sara, prevented Dynamo Dresden from scoring more than one goal at home.

The Austrian Champion was nursing a 3-1 lead and held Dresden until the 42nd minute when Dieter Rieder scored from the penalty spot.

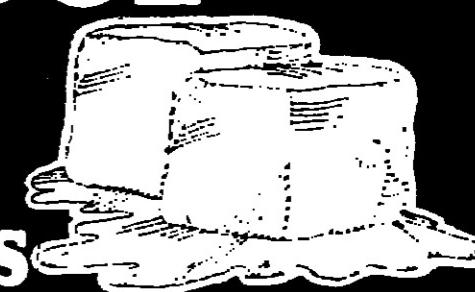
Germany's Borussia Mönchengladbach reached the semifinals of the UEFA Cup with a 4-2 aggregate win over England's Manchester city, and Wednesday night was joined by compatriots MSV Duis-

burg and Hertha Berlin.

Yugoslavia's Red Star Belgrade knocked out England's West Bromwich Albion, 2-1 on aggregate to joint the three West German clubs in the last four.

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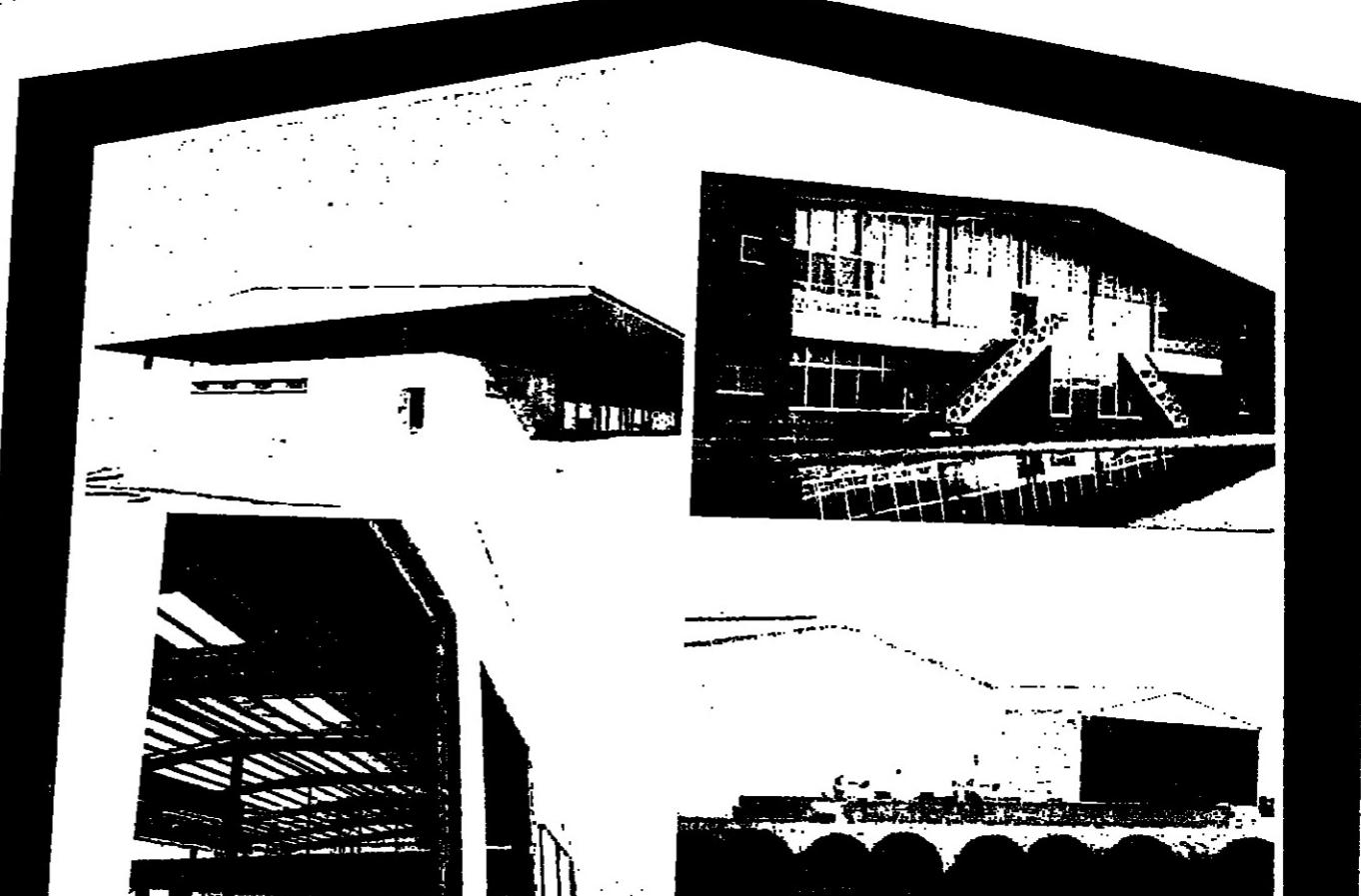
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Commodity price program late, U.N. body says

GENEVA, March 23. (R) — United Nations trade experts say that efforts to control the rise and fall of commodity prices are lagging badly.

The program is more than a year behind schedule, the secretariat of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said Thursday.

UNCTAD started in 1976 with a list of 18 important food and raw material commodities. It sought a comprehensive set of producer-consumer pacts which it hoped to complete by the end of last year.

But not one new pact has yet been settled, and the record so far is:

— Tin, cocoa, coffee sugar: Zambia's copper export cut off by rail strike

DAR ES SALAAM, March 23 (AP) — A rail strike has choked off the flow of copper. Zambia's vital foreign exchange earner, but the Tanzanian section of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway is working, railway officials said Friday.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of the National Guard	Constructing of 15 sunshades for vehicles in Riyadh	8/98/99	2000	April 2
Ministry of Education	Constructing of primary schools model No.3 (12 classrooms)	19/M	3000	March 31
Capital's Model Institute	Constructing of an educational park for children	2	3200	April 14
Directorate of Education, Taif	Repairs to Al-Mansourah School in Turubah	3/99	150	April 3
Directorate General of Telegraph and Telex, Jeddah	Fencing of the transmission station in Jeddah	1	100	April 24
Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Province	Constructing of a medium-sized municipal building, garage, storehouse, gate and fencing for the Municipality of Al-Mindaq	150	April 14	
" " "	Vegetable and meat market of 12 shops in Al-Muwaileh village under Dubas municipality	500	April 16	



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CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 24.4.1399/ 22.3.1979
TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Name of Working the Ship Agent Type of cargo Arrival Date

2 KHALLI STAR	SO-EASIA	FROZEN CHICKENS	21.3.79
8 WUXI	ORI	C.I. MANHOLE COVERS	21.3.79
9 SAMSON SCAN	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
10 KOTA MOLEK	GULF	LOADING UREA	21.3.79
11 BACHDANG	SO-EASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	18.3.79
12 TREUENFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	21.3.79
13 STENA RUDDON	SO-EASIA	GENERAL	18.3.79
14 EVOA ARAMIS	SO-EASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	17.3.79
20 CARICA	S.A.L.T.E.	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	12.3.79
21 ARABIAN LULUAH	BARBER	CEMENT/SILO VESSEL	28.10.77
27 MALDIVE CARRIER	ORI	GENERAL	21.3.79
28 AEGIS MYSTIC	ALSAADA	MODULAR HOUSES/ GENERAL	20.3.79

VESSELS WORKING AT ANCH AL SHIDAIH			
2 RECENT ARRIVALS	KANOO	GENERAL	16.3.79

3 - VESSELS EXPECTED WITHIN 48 HOURS			
CONCORDIA VIKING	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
GANDA SATRIA	GOSAIBI	C.I. MANHOLE COVERS	21.3.79
WUXI	ORI	GENERAL	21.3.79
LICA MAERSK	KANOO	FROZEN CHICKENS	21.3.79
MERCANDIAN TRANSPORTER	ORI	GENERAL	21.3.79
HELLENIC NAVIGATOR	GULF	GENERAL	21.3.79
HABIBI	BARBER	GENERAL	21.3.79
SPRUCE	GOSAIBI	GENERAL	21.3.79
OCEAN STRENGTH	A.E.T.	GENERAL	21.3.79
STRATHMORE	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
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MALDIVE LOYALTY	U.E.P.	GENERAL	21.3.79
GEORGIANA	GULF	GENERAL	21.3.79
KASHIMA MARU	GULF	GENERAL	21.3.79
TONGARIRO	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
ZEP SEA	A.E.T.	GENERAL	21.3.79

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5 - WAITING TIME : NIL

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"BILL" AND "HORACE": These two robots, "Bill" and "Horace," can be made to play little tricks such as dancing, picking up an egg, etc., besides being employed in the serious work of mobile robotics at Britain's University of Warwick. "Bill" (left) is controlled by an internal computer that allows for complete autonomy and "Horace" is a miniature robot with advanced micro-electronic technology.

EEC, associates hold trade talks

FREEPORT, Bahamas, March 23, (R) — Fifty-seven developing countries have opened talks with the European Common Market,

appealing to the community not to fritter away their special relations by making concession to other states.

Michel Ancouey, Gabon minister of planning and development, Thursday made the call at the opening session of a three-day meeting between the EEC and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries linked to it by a 1975 convention held at Lome, Togo.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Thursday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	6.83	6.89	6.88
Deutsche Mark (100)	180.00	181.00	181.50
Swiss F (100)	200.00	201.00	199.30
French F (100)	78.00	78.75	78.50
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.02	4.02
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	108.50	108.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	79.00	86.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.50	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.22	12.22
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.30	11.30
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	87.25	87.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	8.72	8.78
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	41.00	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.00	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	—	88.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	41.00	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	32.00	34.30
Gold kg	—	26.150	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3.060	—
Silver kg bar	—	900	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.62	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.18	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.67	1.69	—

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815



JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

NOTICE

The Ports Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announces that in their notice issued through the press on 20/21-2-99 i.e. 18/19-1-79 regarding vessel "FUZLAN" for "YEMANITE VESSEL" read "PANAMANIAN VESSEL".

The vessel was found not hoisting the Saudi Flag whilst berthed at Jeddah Islamic Port and fined for contravening Article 18 Section Three Chapter one of Sea Port and Light Houses Laws issued under Royal Decree M-27 dated 24.6.94 AH.

Positive trading continues all day

NEW YORK, March 23 — The market opened in positive territory and remained there throughout Thursday despite profit taking on each attempt to advance. New York City Bank loans were up \$90 million for the week ending Wednesday while the nation's commercial banks averaged net borrowed reserve of \$ 693 million. Thursday's closing level on the Dow Jones Industrial Average was the

highest for the year. At the close the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 3.55, transports gained .78, and utilities rose .30. Volume of trading was 35 million shares. Breadth was on the positive side as gainers outnumbered losers by a 9 to 5 margin. The American Stock Exchange was up 1.18.

Growth and glamor issues continued their advance with Abbott Labs up 1 1/4 to 33 3/4, Lilly gained 1 1/4 to 54 1/4, Revlon rose 1, to 48 1/2, Honeywell added 1 to 66 3/4, IBM up 1/2 to 315 3/4, Hewlett

Packard gained 1 1/2 to 93 5/8, National Semi up 7/8 to 20 3/8, and Philip Morris up 1 1/4 to 66 5/8.

Energy issues turned in a positive performance with cities service up 5/8 to 60 5/8, Standard of Ohio up 1 1/4 to 104, Schlumberger gained 1 1/4 to 104, and United Nuclear rose 1 1/4 to 138 7/8.

Basic industry issues advanced with Colt Industries up 1 1/4 to 39 3/4, U.S. Steel advanced 3/8 to 24 1/2, Dupont up 1/8 to 138 7/8, Westvaco rose 1 1/8 to 29 1/2, Weyerhaeuser added 1 1/8 to 31

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JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

22ND MARCH 1979.

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH	BER	VESEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
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2	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—</td		



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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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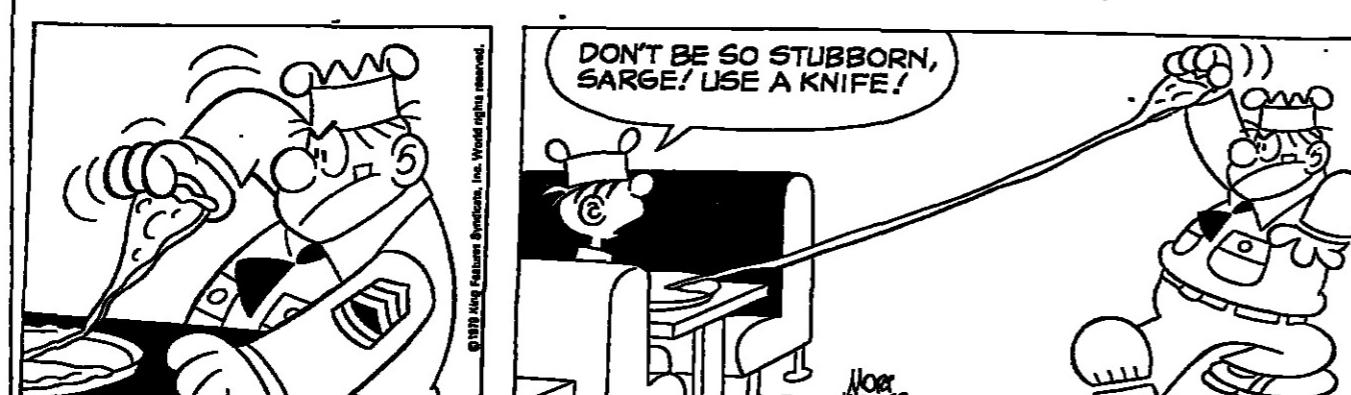
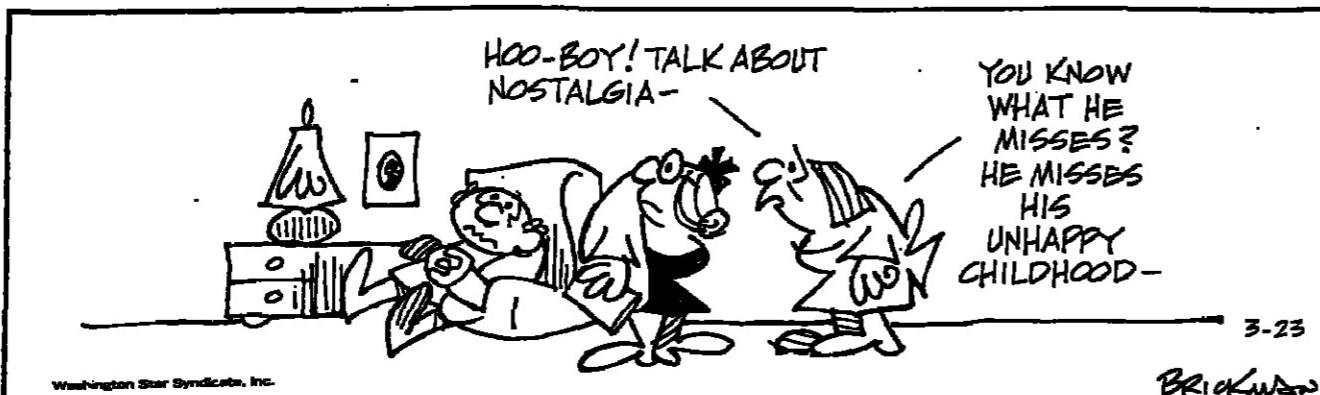
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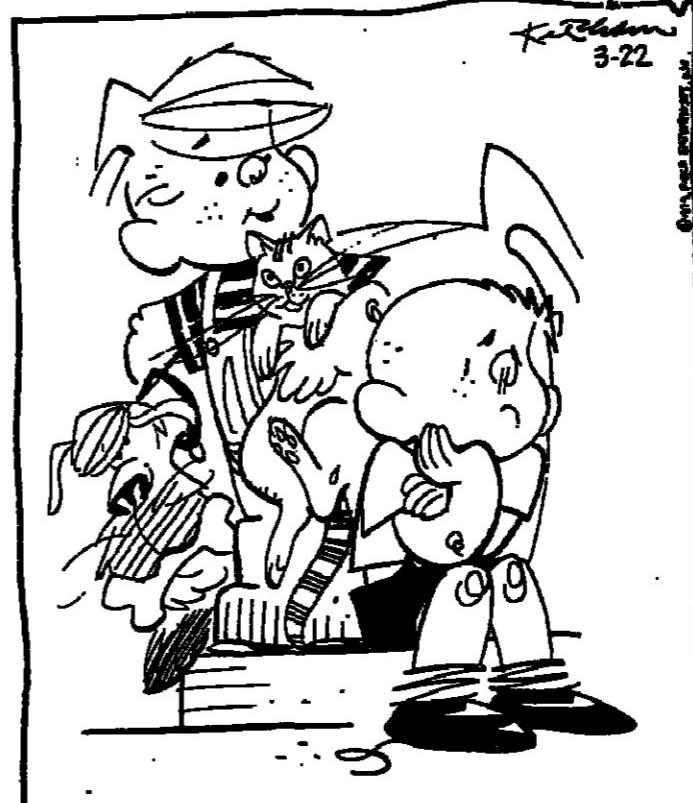
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Dennis the Menace



SAMUEL JOHNSON
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Contract Bridge **B. Jay Becker**

Famous Hand

East dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH	EAST
♦A K J 8	♦A K 7 2
♦9 8	♦J 3 2
♦J 3 2	♦8 5 4 2
♦8 5 4 2	
WEST	EAST
♦Q 5	♦10 7 5
♦Q 10 7 5	♦J 6 4 3
♦Q 9	♦7 5 4
♦K 10 9 6	♦Q 3

SOUTH	EAST
♦A 4 3	
♦A K 2	
♦A K 10 8 6	
♦A 7	

The bidding:

East South West North
Pass 1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦
Pass 2 NT Pass 3 NT

Opening lead - jack of clubs.

It is said that one learns best by making mistakes, and this is especially true in bridge. For example, take this deal from the match between Argentina and the United States during the 1962 world championship.

At the first table, where Nail and Key (believe it or not) were North-South for the U.S., the Argentine West led the jack of clubs against three notrump, dummy playing the deuce, East the three and South the seven.

It is hard to justify declarer's diamond finesse. Presumably, he hoped to find East with the queen. But if that was South's reason for taking the finesse, it was unsound — because he was risking the loss of the contract without in any way improving his chances of making it.

Booking the A-K of diamonds offers a much better chance for the contract. If the queen does not fall, declarer plays a third diamond, hoping to find East with the damsel. If East has the queen, the contract comes home; even if East has another club to return — because in that case West could not have started with more than four clubs.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Saturday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Assr	Maghrebisna
Mecca	5:10	6:27	12:35	3:59	6:36 8:06
Medina	5:09	6:23	12:35	4:02	6:37 8:07
Nejd	4:39	5:57	12:04	3:30	6:06 7:36

DAHHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
6:30 George Kirby Show
6:54 Welcome Back Kotter
7:25 Rickford Files
8:13 NFL Football
Minn. Vs. L.A.

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:
Partially hot weather over most regions during the day but will tend to be moderate at night. Surface winds to blow mostly southerly at moderate speed raising occasional dust over parts of the western and central regions. There are chances of thundershowers over the southwestern and parts of the western regions.

Sea conditions will be calm to moderate in the territorial waters.

X X X

Friday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

	Mecca	37	25	Tabuk	31	14
Jeddah	35	24	Arar	27	15	
Riyadh	33	18	Rafha	30	15	
Dhahran	31	15	Bisha	32	18	
Medina	35	21	Yanbu	34	20	
Taif	29	17	Abha	25	12	

SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission
2:00 Opening
2:01 The Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 S.A. — Historical Notes
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Hits in Germany
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 Islamic Activities
3:30 Leaps and Bounds
3:40 Music
3:50 close Down

Evening Transmission
10:00 Opening

10:01 The Holy Quran
10:05 Message to the Faithful
10:10 Light Music
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. — Daily Chronicle
10:30 Melody Makers
11:00 Youth Welfare
11:10 Music
11:15 Hot Rock
11:45 The Golden Age
12:00 Imp. Com & Recollections
12:10 Music
12:15 Mood Music
12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
01:00 Close Down

Morning Transmission
8:00 World News
8:09 *Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
8:30 *Sarah Ward
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsdesk
9:30 *Opera Star
10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
10:30 *Sarah Ward
10:45 *Something to Show You
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 Piano Style
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News
12:40 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show

Evening Transmission
1:15 Ulster Focus
1:30 Discovery
2:00 World News
2:09 News about Britain
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios
2:30 Sports International
2:40 Radio Newsreel
3:15 Promenade Concert
3:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News
4:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary

10:05 Opinion: Analyses News Summary
10:30 VOA Magazine: America: Science; Cultural: Letter
11:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation
11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT
Midnight
12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

You're mentally keen and articulate. The accent is on socializing with friends, but an unexpected twist could lead to minor results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Review recent developments. Research projects progress. Career benefits now possible, though a close one will want your undivided attention.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Your personality scintillates among friends. Travel enhances existing ties, though some new acquaintances are not your cup of tea.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Get in touch with those afar. An unexpected expense could mar what otherwise is a good time. Security will be found at home.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

This is a long busy day with an accent on togetherness with close ones. Don't let the pace of today lead to short tempers later.

LIBRA (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Your financial acumen is at

its best now and you're in the mood to work overtime. Try to avoid edginess as the evening progresses.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

The accent is on communication with close ones, though you might have a slight disagreement about party plans or financial costs.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

There is much activity at your home base of operations. Try to avoid a temperamental explosion in the p.m. You'll turn off your guests.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 20)

Follow a close one's lead re entertainment plans. Communications go well, despite a bloopier later. You may be caught off-guard.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 21 to Jan. 19)

Financial planning is centered in the a.m. Later, it's a mixed bag in carrying out what are basically good ideas. Friends are unpredictable.

PIRATES (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

You're in the mood to express your opinions. Don't get so carried away that you turn off your audience. Avoid shocking others.

ARQUARIUS (Feb. 19 to Mar. 18)

You'll have your say, then make a gracious retreat to seek your own privacy. This may be interrupted by one who wants to put his two cents in.

VOA

P.M.
8:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities: Opinion: Analyses
8:30 Dateline
9:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)
0:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities

10:05 Opinion: Analyses News Summary
10:30 VOA Magazine: America: Science; Cultural: Letter
11:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation
News Summary
11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT
Midnight
12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

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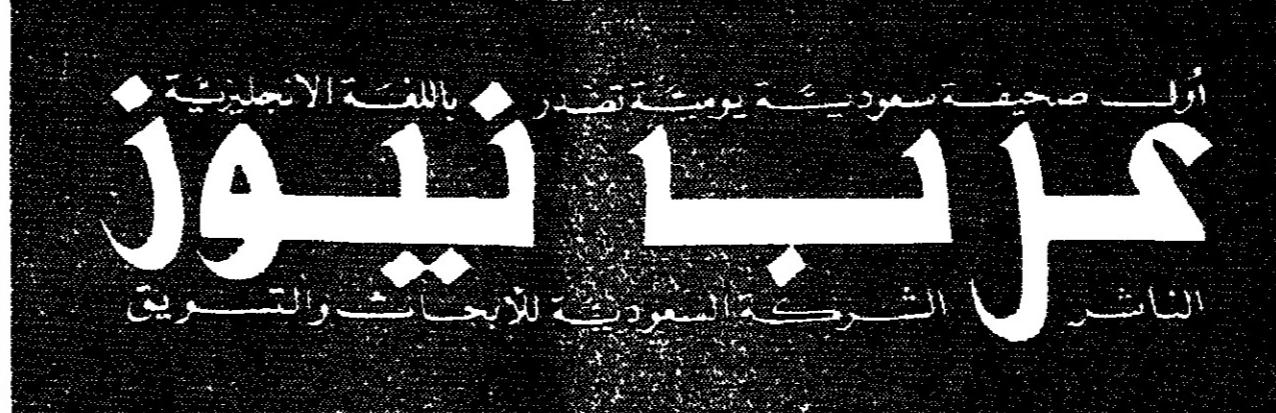
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PAGE 16

International

Alleges occupation continuing

Vietnam says China delaying talks

BANGKOK, March 23 (R) — Vietnam accused China of deliberately delaying and undermining negotiations to settle their disputes.

The accusation, contained in an editorial in the official newspaper "Nhan Dan," appeared to dampen prospects for talks next week on restoring normal relations.

Vietnam said this week that talks with China could start next

tions between the two after their month-long border war.

"Nhan Dan" repeated Vietnamese claims that China was trying to change their common border, and added "such a stubborn attitude is part of their scheme to sabotage negotiations."

Vietnam said this week that talks with China could start next

Thursday, providing all Chinese troops had returned home by the day before.

But the official paper said Friday Chinese forces were still "stubbornly" occupying 18 areas in Vietnam's northern border provinces where they were digging trenches and building fortifications.

It said the talks could have started Friday if China had shown goodwill by taking all its troops home.

The paper said Vietnam was persistent in wanting to settle all problems with full responsibility for all the consequences arising from its deliberate stalling.

Vietnam this week warned its armed forces would use "their legitimate right of self-defense" if the Chinese troops were not all withdrawn by next Wednesday.

Reliable sources here said Vietnam was moving large numbers of troops to the north. Some were coming from Cambodia and some from the south of Vietnam.

VNA said Friday many cadres had been sent to the north to repair transport links, defend mines and disinfect enemy remains.

"Nhan Dan" reported a group of Soviet maritime experts and workers volunteering to work in Vietnam arrived at Haiphong Port last Tuesday.

difficulties both at home and abroad, may continue to take adventurist action."

In another broadcast, Pol Pot forces claimed their guerrillas had killed 202 Vietnamese soldiers in scattered actions in northeast, central and southern Cambodia. It claimed 10 military vehicles, five tanks and one Vietnamese aircraft were destroyed during the attacks between March 12 and 20.

And the Vietnam News Agency Friday reported Cambodian President Heng Samrin as charging that China is continuing to supply weapons and equipment to Pol Pot's fighters.

Heng Samrin, speaking at a Phnom Penh banquet honoring visiting Laotian President Souphanouvong, was quoted as

saying the Cambodian people had won freedom but were continuing to put up with self-sacrifice, privations and difficulties."

At the same banquet Souphanouvong was quoted by VNA as saying:

"At present, our three countries — Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are facing an extremely dangerous situation caused by the aggression of the Chinese authorities in collusion with the imperialists. In face of this direct danger, the Lao, Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples deem it necessary further to intensify their solidarity and cooperation in all fields."

Heng Samrin said China was continuing to aid Pol Pot "in the hope of reviving the political processes of a horrible genocidal regime."

Gunmen kill officer in Basque town

MADRID, March 23 (AP) — Gunmen presumed to be Basque separatists shot a police inspector dead Friday in an office in the northern city of Victoria.

Antonio Recio Claver, 50, was killed instantly when gunmen burst into the office of a plumbing company his family owns and shot him 11 times bullets into his body, police said. Witnesses reported three men fled the scene and sped away in a waiting car.

Empty cases found in the office were of the type used by the Basque separatist organization ETA, police said.

from the bottom of my heart that this peace treaty is the first step towards a comprehensive peace in the Middle East so that ultimately there will be peace with our Arab neighbors."

Begin later stopped over in London where he conferred with Prime Minister James Callaghan.

A defense ministry official said that Israeli forces had been placed on high alert against possible Palestinian attacks to coincide with the signing ceremony. And Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, before he flew off with Begin, told the newspaper "Yediot Abaronot" that Syria might try to upset the peace treaty by taking military action on Israel's northern border.

Weizman said such action might be planned to test Egypt's commitment. He expressed the hope that the Egyptians "will sit still if we have problems with the Syrians."

In statements earlier this week Begin made clear that his plans for the West Bank and Gaza differed strongly from those of Egypt and the United States.

He assured the Knesset (parliament) that Israeli authorities would maintain a tight grip on the West Bank and Gaza even after establishment of Palestinian self-rule there as prescribed by the Camp David accords.

The building of new Jewish settlements is seen as an integral part of the plan to ensure that Palestinians never attain sovereignty. Official sources said a new settlement drive was part of the bargain Begin struck with members of the National Religious Party (NRP) to persuade them to stay in his coalition and back the treaty with Egypt.

He said the Kurds could have

In Baghdad, meanwhile, Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Bakr warned Friday that the signing of the treaty would raise the danger of war in the Middle East.

The Iraqi News Agency said the warning came in messages Bakr sent to Presidents Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, as the head of the European Community, Sri Lanka's William Gopallawa, as

close the number of soldiers in the garrison, said he was one of many volunteers flown into the barracks to reinforce the troops.

He said that despite the air of peace, under no circumstances would the barracks be turned over to Kurdish fighters.

As colorfully dressed Kurds huddled around Javadi on Shahpour Avenue, he said the government in Tehran would work on the details of the proposals before a written agreement was drawn up.

The Kurds, numbering about three million in Iran alone have been demanding autonomy for the whole Iranian Kurdish region, of which Kurdistan Province with its capital Sanandaj represents only a fraction.

Javadi did not make clear whether "semi-autonomy" would extend to the other three provinces claimed by the Kurds — Kermanshah and Ilam Provinces to the south, on the border with Iraq, and the strategically vital west Azerbaijan province to the north, flanking Iraq, Turkey and the Soviet Union.

Javadi said his plans for the Kurds would be similar to the autonomy enjoyed by individual states in America.

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head of the nonaligned movement, and Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan as chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

The agency said Bakr told the three leaders that the treaty runs contrary to the wishes of the Arab and Palestinian peoples, and urged them to "make all efforts to prevent its signing."

Kurds

their own governor-general if they would provide a suitable candidate.

Few Kurds favor the Islamic republic" proposed by religious revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini which is due to be put to a referendum on March 30.

U.N.

terms of their peace treaty due to be signed in Washington next Monday.

The resolution says that Israel's settlements in the occupied areas have no legal validity and constitute a "serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

It strongly deplores Israel's failure to abide by a series of resolutions adopted by the council and the General Assembly and calls on it once again to abide scrupulously by the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in time of war.

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VIETNAM : This Vietnam News Agency photograph bears the caption : "Part of the township of Cao Bang, north of Hanoi, destroyed by the Chinese aggressor troops before their retreat." Friday Hanoi accused Peking of delaying planned peace talks, casting doubt that they be held at all. (AP photo)

Government economic policy attacked

Thousands of steelmen march on Paris

PARIS, March 23 (AP) — Tens

of thousands of steelworkers, protesting government plans that threaten their jobs, converged on the French capital Friday in a "March on Paris" that was paralyzing half the city.

An advance group occupied the twin towers of Notre Dame and had its great bell rung as they unfurled a banner high on the

towers.

were joining the steelmen in solidarity and protest against the tough economic policies of Premier Raymond Barre. Organizers expected at least 50,000 marchers.

Barre's government, which took virtual control of the near-

bankrupt steel industry last

is pushing through a drastic

privatization plan that threat-

35,000 jobs in the next two

in eastern and northern France.

Months of sometimes local

tests have culminated in Fri-

march.

Workers angry over sniping

Strike hits Beirut Port

BEIRUT, March 23 (R) — Striking workers closed Beirut Port Friday in protest against Thursday's shipper attack in which one docker was killed and another wounded.

The port labor union said the strike would continue until the army could guarantee the safety of its members.

Henri Phataon, president of the Port Company, handed his resignation to Prime Minister Salim

Hoss Thursday.

Industrialists who met later said three laborers were killed and 15 wounded by a fire at the port in recent months.

Beirut Port, once the busi-

nessiest port in the Middle East, has been at standstill since last July.

It is situated in an area frequently damaged by recurrent fighting between right-wing Lebanese militias and Syria troops.

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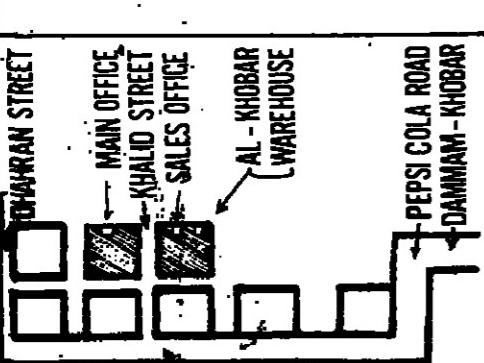
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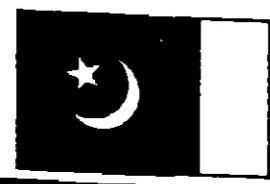
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Pakistan Day

Supplement

Jay Suri



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March 23- The day of great significance for people of Pakistan

Br. Gen. (Retd), Fazal Moqeem Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

For any nation, its national days are important occasions. They oblige its heroic deeds and its struggles and sacrifices, its achievements and successes. They are constant reminders what trials and tribulations it had to go through to achieve its objectives. But if national days are occasions for celebrations they are a source of inspiration for the achievement of new landmarks, they not only enliven the hearts of members of the nation but also imbue them with a spirit and determination to work devotedly and zealously to accomplish new objectives to take the nation to peaks of glory and honour.

The creation of Pakistan was thus based on an intense consciousness of separate Muslim nationhood. Pakistan was born as an ideological state. It had its genesis in Islam. Accordingly, it could thrive and flourish only by pursuing the objectives which had inspired its creation.

But soon after the creation of Pakistan, its founder, the Quaid-e-Azam, passed away. And with his death an inspiring and cohesive force was removed from the national scene. In the ensuing period a couple of great leaders came up who provided political stability and gave impetus to economic development. However, in this process alien ideologies were allowed to make inroads in the nation's body politic, without any challenge. They were confronted neither at the intellectual nor at the political planes. Whereas a concerted and full-scale effort should have been made to promote Islamic values to neutralise these alien ideologies, only half-hearted and politically-motivated attempts were made. This state of affairs offered a wide scope to the opponents of Pakistan to whip up parochial jealousies, provincial prejudices, sectarian frictions and class hatred so as to undermine the nation's links with its ideology. As a consequence, the people started losing their contact with their moorings in Islam, and this ultimately resulted in the separation of two wings of Pakistan in 1971.

But the nation is now steadily moving back to its Islamic fold. It is rediscovering its true national identity.

And, what is more important, through these steps the present Government has not only set the country on the right track but has also initiated a process which no future Government can reverse because of people's reaction. The day of March 23 this year is, therefore, of great significance. It comes at the moment when the Pakistani nation is rediscovering its true identity and taking practical steps to give it a concrete and irreversible shape.

However, it need not be

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah



Gen. Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haque

of them. It has set up Joint Ministerial Commissions with a number of them for promotion of mutual trade and co-operation and economic collaboration.

With the Kingdom particularly, Pakistan's relations are extremely cordial. Bound together in the common bonds of religion, culture and tradition, the two countries have developed over the years close and brotherly relations. They constantly consult each other on important international developments and have complete unanimity of views on the major world issues. Apart from the political field, the economic relations between them have also grown manifold over the years. There is a

constant exchange of trade, economic and other delegations by them. The two countries are also participating in the development of each other's economy. The Kingdom is assisting Pakistan in implementing some major development projects in the sectors of fertilisers, cement and polyester. On its part, Pakistan has supplied a large work force to the Kingdom to help it implement its economic development programmes. In the cultural field also, the co-operation between the two countries is increasing. The Kingdom is helping Pakistan in popularising the teaching of Arabic. It is also assisting Pakistan in the Islamisation of laws.

Basic facts about Pakistan

Extends from 23° 31' to 36° 45' Latitude and from about 61° 75' 31' E Longitude.

Geographical Location:

Common borders with India, Afghanistan, Iran and China. Separated from USSR by a strip of Afghan territory. Arabian Sea lies to the south.

Area:

794,630 Sq. Kilometers.

Population:

6,48,92,000 (According to 1972 Census)

Male: 3,44,17,000

Female: 3,04,75,000

Climate:

Continental characterised by extreme variations of climate.

Provinces:

North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab.

Capital:

Islamabad.

Main Mountain Ranges:

Himalayas, Kirthar, Sulaiman, Pir Panjeh, Karakoram, Trich Mir.

Major Rivers:

Indus, Sutlej, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi.

Famous Mountain Passes:

Khyber (NWFP), Bolan

(Continued on page II)



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PIA-Pakistan's national carrier

Pakistan's national carrier — Pakistan International Airlines — which made its modest debut 25 years ago, now rates among the finest airlines of the world. Starting with only a fleet of 3 Super Constellations, PIA has grown and developed over the years. It today has the latest and most sophisticated aircraft in its fleet and has built up an enviable standard of facilities and services, both on the ground and in the air.

In 1955, PIA started its international service on the route Karachi-London, via Cairo and Rome.

It was then equipped with a fleet of 15 piston engined aircraft, comprising Super-Constellations, Convairs and Dakotas. Four aircraft were added upto 1958. In 1959 three modern Viscount turboprops were ordered.

In 1960, PIA leased a Boeing and became the first Asian airline to operate a pure jet aircraft. It was followed by Boeing purchases for international operations, and services between the eastern and western regions of Pakistan, on domestic routes the Dakotas were replaced with the Fokker F-27 and the Viscount with the Trident LEO.

In 1964 it became the first non-Communist airline to fly to the People's Republic of China and to operate a service between Asia and Europe via Moscow. In 1970, the Tridents were replaced with five Boeing 707s.

Through sound planning, induction of latest technology and systematic efforts, the Airlines has all along maintained the tempo of its development and the level of its efficiency. Even in the difficult days following the break-up of united Pakistan in 1971, it succeeded in overcoming the obstacles to its growth. The Airlines was then set on a steady growth of progress and expansion. Its passenger traffic was approaching the 1.5 million mark. But the break-up of the country resulted in the curtailment of its interwing services and operations, rendering

about half of its capacity redundant. The Airlines was losing nearly one million dollars a month in 1972.

PIA's recovery during the last five years has been characteristic of the resilience and resolve of a forward-looking people in the face of challenge. It is once more a profit-making airline and has emerged as a pre-dominantly international carrier. During these years it has expanded four-fold and is making unprecedented profits.

The airline's network now serves 39 cities in 35 countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and America, and its domestic services cover 21 cities and towns.

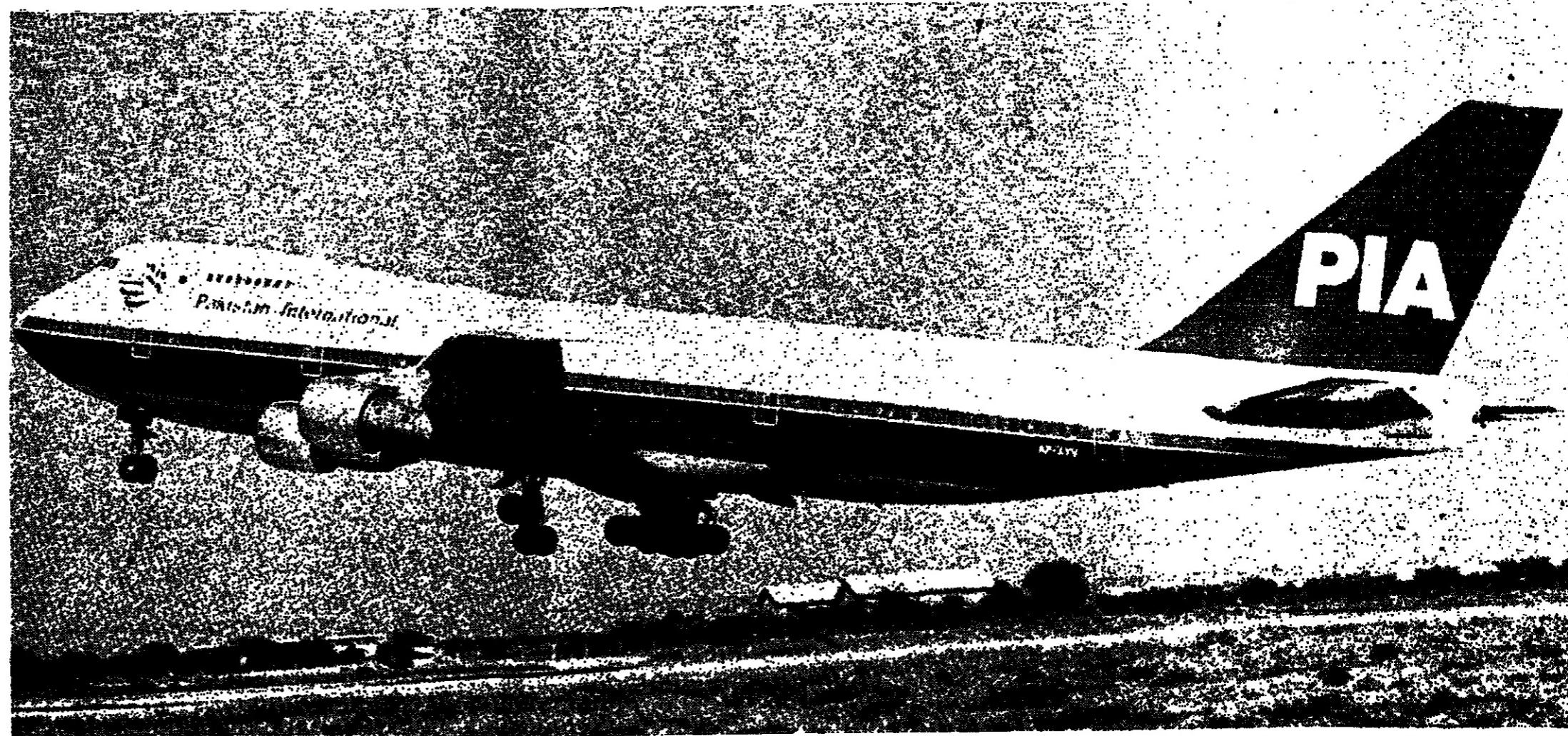
A four-year development plan covering 1977 to 1981 has now been approved by the Government, involving a total outlay of S.Rs.1500 million including S.Rs.1250 million for aircraft and spares and over S.Rs.250 million for facilities. During this period, the traffic is expected to grow at an average rate of 20 per cent per annum. That means the airlines will be twice its present size in 1981.

The airline's engineers and pilots made their mark early in the career of the airline and today they compare with the best in the world. Their services have been sought and acquired by a number of foreign airlines. PIA's engineering workshops are the most modern and well-equipped outside Europe and the United States. Their maintenance standards are recognised by the US Federal Aviation Administration as well as by the British Air Registration Board. Airlines for whom contract maintenance and/or overhaul of equipment is being carried out include Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways and Egypt Air. PIA's Training Center has trained some 2,000 personnel from 22 foreign airlines. Airline personnel have been loaned to a number of friendly countries all over Asia and Africa.

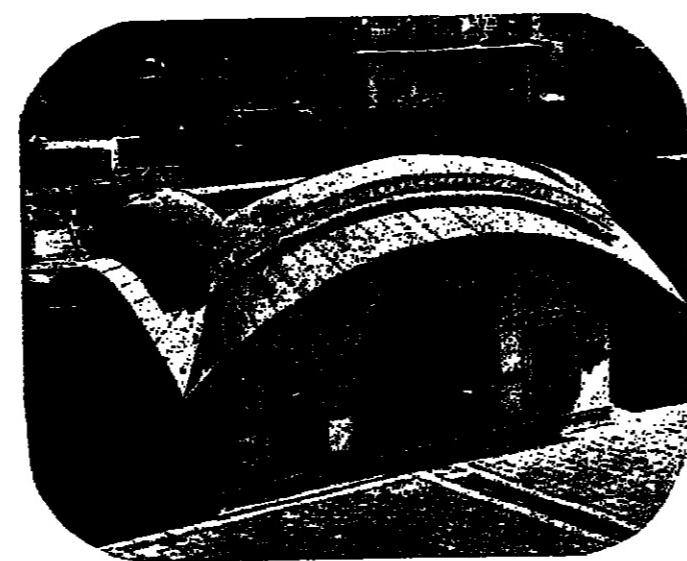
(Continued from page I)

112).
Roads: 56,491 miles
Village Roads: 35,000 miles
Primary Schools: 57,000
Secondary Schools: 18,700
Colleges: 395
Medical Colleges: 16
General Universities: 9
Engineering Universities: 2
Agricultural Universities: 2
Technical Colleges 3
Polytechnic Institutes: 32
Industrial & Vocational Institutes: 45
Commercial Institutes: 45
Teacher Training Institutes: 165
Physical Education Institutes: 2
Hospital beds: 39,129 (including 4,000 beds in rural areas).
Number of Available Doctors: 13,000
Nurses: 4,000
Lady Health Visitors: 1,500
Radio Stations:
Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan,

Quetta, Lahore, Bahawalpur, Peshawar.
T.V. Stations:
Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi, Quetta. (Black and white as well as colour transmissions).
Flora:
Deodar, Kail, spruce, fir, chir, oak, chestnut, walnut, shesham.
Fauna:
Deer, wild boar, python, wild sheep, morkhor, teal, partridge, pheasant, suipe.
Important & Historical Towns:
Karachi, Thatta, Hyderabad, Quetta, Multan, Lahore, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Peshawar.
Places of Tourist interest:
Kaghan, Gilgit, Hunza, Abbottabad, Murree, Swat, Chitral, Moonjodaro, Taxila, Harappa.



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Land of the K-2

The majestic north—that is the northern part of Pakistan. Abounding in streams, rivers, forests and fascinating landscape, it has three of the world's tallest mountain ranges—the Karakoram, the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush.

Rich in culture, tradition and history, Pakistan's north is the most scenic part of the country. It offers a variety of pleasure to the tourists: mountain climbing, trekking, trout-fishing, boating, hiking, or just romancing with nature.

Three of the most beautiful valleys in Pakistan—Chitral, Swat and Kaghan, are in the north. All the three lie within an easy access from Islamabad, but Peshawar is the starting point for trips to these valleys.

The 320 Km long Chitral Valley is a place of fascinating scenic beauty. Famous for its native polo, it is popular with mountaineers, trout-fishing enthusiasts, hunters, hikers, trekkers, naturalists and anthropologists.

The majestic 8,000 metre

Kafir Kalash chitally weavers of black robes, the only primitive tribe to be found in Pakistan, live in a corner of this valley. They are believed to be the descendants of the legions of Alexander's army who marched through this valley in 327 B.C.

Accessible by air from Peshawar, transport of the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation is available at Peshawar Airport to take tourists to Chitral. The newly-built PTDC motel here offers all modern amenities.

The valley of Swat is a bountiful meandering river, rushing torrents, icy-cold lakes, fruit-laden orchards and flower filled slopes. It has been one of the most flourishing centres of Buddhism. At Kalam, 105 Km from Swat's divisional headquarter, Saif Sharif, one gets the breath-taking view of snow-capped 6,000 metres Mount Falakzai.

This beautiful valley can easily be approached from Peshawar by regular bus and minibus services. PTDC transport is available at Saif Sharif for a trip to Kalam a two-and-a-half hour drive.

Fifty seven kilometers from

Saudi Sharif, a short diversion to the right leads to Miandam, an exciting resort of great natural beauty. On the way one sees beautiful terraced fields, snow-capped peaks, willow-studded slopes and fruit-laden trees. PTDC has reasonable priced accommodation available at Kalam and Miandam.

The valley of Kaghan is accessible by road from Peshawar and also from Rawalpindi-Islamabad. About 274 Km. from Peshawar lies Balakot, a lovely little mountain village and the gateway to the valley. At Balakot, PTDC has built a motel where transport can be hired for onward journey to Naran, 85 Km. away from Balakot. Naran is famous for the legendary, Lake Saiful Muluk. The deep dark blue lake offers an awe-inspiring view of the 5,320 metre Malika Parbat (the Queen of the Mountains) and of the flower-spangled plateau of Lalazar.

The Kaghan Valley is blocked at the end by high mountains but the 4,200 metre high Babusar Pass lets the road sneak into Gilgit valley. On a clear day, one can have a

glimpse of the great Nanga Parbat—8,100 high. Naran abounds in hiking, trekking, mountaineering and trout-fishing facilities.

The Gilgit Valley includes two of the highest peaks in the world; 8,600 metre K-2 and 8,100 metre Nanga Parbat.

There are also other lofty peaks to climb, verdant valleys to explore and silver lakes to fish in. A special attraction of the area is polo, which the local people claim originated here. PTDC motel there offers all modern amenities.

Amidst a landscape of stark mountains, deep gorges, crashing waterfalls and quiet lakes lies Skardu, district headquarters of fascinating Baltistan. Nearby are two beautiful lakes, Satpara and Kachura, where PTDC has opened new motels. Every summer, Skardu attracts a large number of mountaineers from all over the world. Nowhere in the world does one find such a large collection of lofty peaks including the K-2 and huge glaciers like Baltoro, Biaf and Hispar, some the largest in the world. All these places are accessible to tourist by way of PTDC jeeps.

New horizons of Pakistan's economy

Thirty one years ago, when Pakistan set out on its independent path, its economy was predominantly agricultural. It had the second largest irrigation network in the world—its canals and feeders could encircle the globe twice. Pakistan produced 6 per cent of the world's cotton, 12 per cent of the world's rice and 3 per cent of the world's wheat. But its industrial sector were negligible. For example, its cotton mills and sugar factories could hardly meet one-tenth of the national consumption. The channels of foreign trade were also narrow.

But today it is a different story. Its trade horizons have expanded to the Far East and Latin America, every part of the world.

The value of Pakistan's major exports has jumped from \$ 44 million in 1947-48 to nearly \$ 11,000 million in 1977-78. The share of primary commodities in export trade now stands at 45 per cent, while of manufactured goods is 38 per cent and semi-manufactures

17 per cent. This is an indicator of the country's rapid industrial progress.

The share of Asia in Pakistan exports is 32 per cent, that of Middle East and western Europe 26 per cent each. North America's share comes to 6 per cent and Eastern Europe's 5 per cent. Next comes Africa with 3 per cent and Oceania with 1 per cent.

In recent years, there have been two significant changes in the direction and composition of exports: Asian countries have begun to claim an overwhelming share in the outflow of Pakistan exports. The percentage of manufactured goods in the export trade has lately been rising by over 5 per cent a year.

Currently, the country is facing a huge deficit in balance of trade, for the annual import bill has escalated to about \$ 240 million, or twice that of exports. In the outgoing year, exports registered an increase but imports went up by

nearly 20 per cent. Imports from Asian countries have of late (1977-78) risen by 3 per cent. Their share in total imports is now over 50 per cent, as against 29 per cent of Western Europe, 10.5 per cent of North America, 5 per cent of Eastern Europe, 2 per cent of Africa, and 2.8 per cent of Oceania.

In order to accelerate the pace towards economic self-reliance, Pakistan has launched its fifth Five-Year Plan (1978-83), involving a fiscal outlay of \$ 21 billion. The object is to attain 7.2 per cent annual increase in Gross Domestic Product and 4.2 per cent in per capita income. The new Plan gives the highest priority to agriculture and relies heavily on the "Basic Needs" strategy. At the end of the Plan, exports are expected to rise to \$ 2,200 million and imports to \$ 3,814 million. During the Plan period net foreign assistance is projected to stabilise at around \$ 1,000 million annually. This is bound to increase the present debt liability which is already over \$ 7 billion. But that is the only way to make a breakthrough towards self-sustained growth.

The flow of external credit into Pakistan has steadily accelerated over the years, which is indicative of its credit-worthiness. Not long ago, it was cited as a "model" among the developing nations, and that enabled it to diversify its sources of aid. In 1977-78, the Consortium pledged \$ 755 million; non-Consortium sources nearly \$ 150 million and Muslim countries—including OPEC and the Islamic Bank—another \$ 165 million. The total aid disbursed to Pakistan by Muslim countries to date comes to nearly \$ 1000 million. The debt-service burden has no doubt sharply risen, but the valuable assistance Pakistan has received has helped it transform the economic scene and overcome the lag of ages to a large extent.

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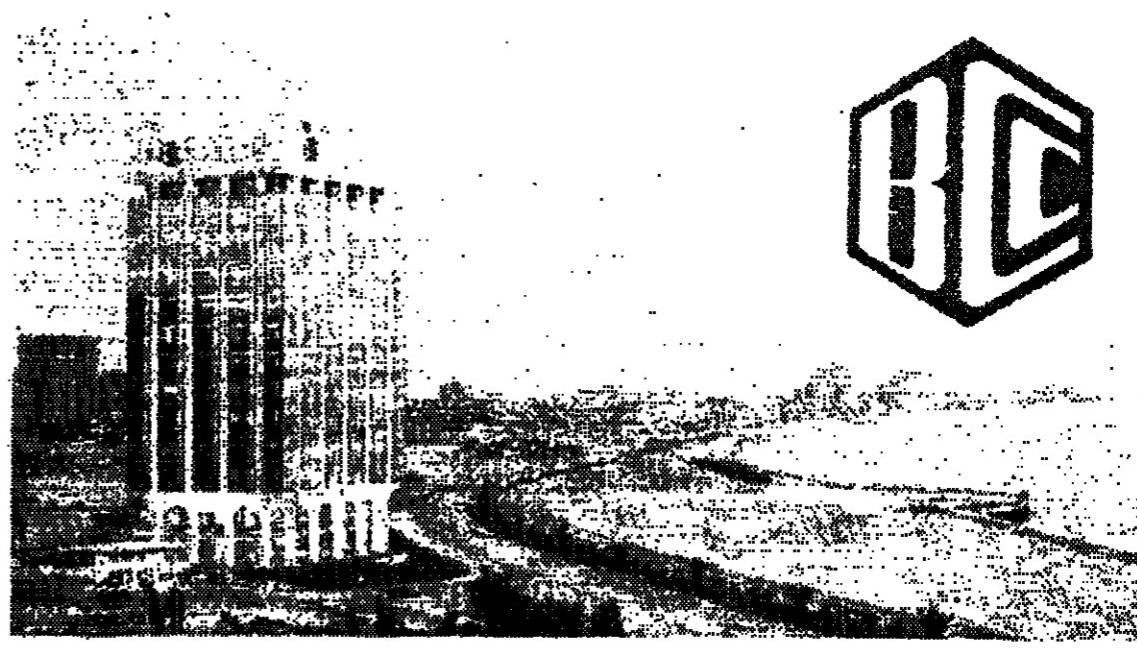
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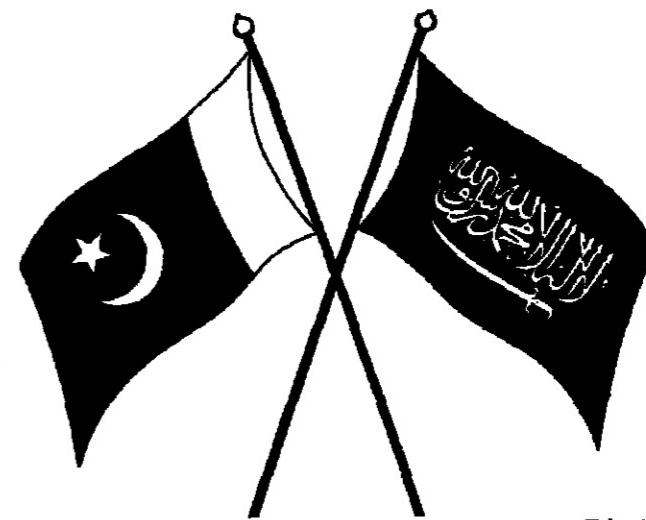
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**His Majesty King Khaled Bin Abdulaziz
and
President General Mohammed Ziaul Haq**

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General Agents

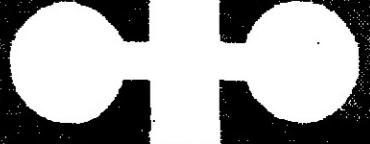
PAKISTAN SHIPPING CORPORATION



KOMATSU

Introduces a new machine D85A-18 to reduce your equipment inventory

Engine output	Altitude operation without any adjustment	Digging Force of Ripper points	Operating Tractor weight
220HP/1800 RPM	3,000m	8.7 tons	19,110 kg (42,130 lb)



D 85 A-18 FEATURES

- Direct-injection, turbocharged Cummins NT 855 diesel engine offers the largest rated horsepower of 220HP at 1800 RPM, as well as the highest torque, in this range-plus low fuel consumption. Even at high altitudes up to 3000 m (9,840 ft), fuel-injection adjustment is not required.
- Komatsu TORQFLOW assures smooth and responsive powershift for instant speed and directional changes.
- Steering levers are the clutch-brake interconnected type. A special booster gives the foot-operated joint brake pedals (two pedals can be controlled by one foot) easy, light-touch control. Hydraulically controlled blade and ripper, on the other hand, reduce operator fatigue.

Cushioned seat with oil damper minimizes the transmission of vibration to the operator. The seat is adjustable 160 mm (6.3") fore or aft. Cushion hardness is also adjustable in accordance with the operator's weight. The large reclining angle of the seat backrest adds to overall operator comfort for greater productivity.

High-grouser shoes minimize shoe slipping and increase drawbar pull. Lubricated track links are optionally available for more extended shoe service.

High-tensile steel employed in the front plate of the blade back plate is utilized in construction, further enhancing durability.

Hydraulic blade tilting hoses placed on straight-frame and tilt cylinder and covered with steel plates for protection against damage by rocks and other obstacles.

Come and see the new Komatsu D85A-18 bulldozer today.

KOMATSU

A.S. BUGSHAN & BROS

Should you want to know more about the
Komatsu D 85A-18 Bulldozer
book a demonstration with our Sales Dept. at:

JEDDAH, Mecca Road, Kilo 3, P.O. Box 3329, Tel: 70141, 73404, 75253 & 74793.

RIYADH: Khuras Road, Kilo 1, P.O. Box 3588, Tel: 68530, 60105.

DAMMAM: Al-Quba Road, P.O. Box 2277, Tel: 48462 - 48871.

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